

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

Vol 1 No 90

9 May 1978

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# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE



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## GENERAL

## CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE

## Seabed Resources Discussed

OW052030Y Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 4 May (HSINHUA)--At the recent meetings of the first and third negotiating groups of the Seventh Session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, numerous developing countries continued to engage themselves in heated debate and struggle with the superpowers over the articles in the "informal composite negotiating text" concerning the system for the exploration and exploitation of international seabed, the composition, procedure and voting of the council of the international seabed authority.

It is learned that during discussions in the first negotiating group, delegates from many developing countries pointed to fact that the international seabed and the resources thereof are the common heritage of mankind which should be exploited by the international seabed authority, representing mankind as a whole. To ensure the enforcement of this principle, they called for periodical reviews of the provisional system of exploration and exploitation (the conditional "parallel exploitation system") which is stipulated in the text, and a conference for a comprehensive review to be called 20 years after the convention comes into force. If no agreement is reached on the revision of the regulations in the exploitation system within 5 years after the review conference is held, activities in the area should be carried out by the authority through its enterprise and the joint enterprises established by the authority together with states or entities.

However, the two superpowers insisted that the text should be revised in "strict" accordance with the parallel exploitation system which they stand for. The U.S. delegate even went so far as to call for the total removal of those provisions of substance related to the review system. The Soviet delegate, on the pretext that what would happen in 20 years' time could hardly be anticipated, demanded that no concrete tasks be set for the review conference, in a vain attempt to make the review conference exist only in name. Thus both superpowers were trying hard to perpetuate the exploration and exploitation system which serves their interests as it is laid down in the present text.

The superpowers' unjust stand met with objection from a lot of developing countries. The Tanzanian delegate said that basically the drafted system of exploitation did not conform to the principle that international seabed resources are the common heritage of mankind. Therefore, an all-round review should be made 20 years later or the unjust system would continue, to the detriment of the developing countries' interests. The Yugoslavian delegate said that only the single exploitation system--exploitation by the authority alone--shall be the permanent system for the exploitation of international seabed resources. The Libyan delegate called for a definite provision in the text that after 25 years, all exploration and exploitation of international seabed resources should be conducted by the authority through its enterprise.

The Chinese delegate expressed strong support for the reasonable proposals of the developing countries. He pointed out that the review system constituted an important part of the system of exploitation and exploration stipulated in the text. The review conference should be held 20 years later for an all-round examination of the present system of exploitation so as to take new measures including revision of the relevant provisions in the parts and annexes of the convention. Referring to the unjustifiable position that the review conference should not lead to changes in the present system of exploitation, he pointed out: This was meant to perpetuate the provisional system and make the review conference exist only in name. Consequently, the principle of "the common heritage of mankind" would become nothing but an empty talk. This, of course, was unacceptable.

With regard to the composition of the council (the executive body) of the international seabed authority, the text provides that of the 36 council members, only half are produced in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the other half are distributed among "special interest groups". This provision fails to reflect the justifiable proposition previously raised by the "Group of 77". Hence, during discussions at the third negotiating group, delegates from Peru, Yugoslavia, Gabon, Tanzania, Colombia and some other developing countries reaffirmed their position. They proposed that 24 of the council members be elected in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution and the other 12 distributed among the "special interest groups" mainly representing the developing countries. They were of the view that the "special interest groups" should be taken into account only on the basis of the observance of the principle of equitable geographical distribution. However, the two superpowers and a few other industrially developed countries insisted that the existing provision be revised in a way that would increase the number of members of the "special interest groups" in the council and make it a tool at their disposal.

It is provided in the text that all council decisions on questions of substance shall be taken by a three-fourths majority of the members present and taking part in voting, provided that such a majority includes a majority of the members attending that session. This provision was also vigorously opposed by many developing countries. Delegates from Tanzania, Tunisia, Qatar and Sri Lanka said that as a matter of fact, this provision gave the "special interest groups" a disguised veto power which could only be used in the interest of the superpowers' pursuit of maritime hegemony. They resolutely proposed that decisions on any question of substance shall be taken instead by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. Expressing support for the position of the "Group of 77", the Chinese delegate pointed out that the group voting system proposed by certain delegations was tantamount to a veto power contrived to impose the will of a handful of persons on the majority and was therefore diametrically at variance with the principle of equity and equality.

#### Transit Passage System Discussed

OW061658Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 5 May (HSINHUA)--Many strait-bordering states represented at the 7th Session of the 3rd UN Conference on the Law of the Sea here have come out resolutely against those provisions on straits used for international navigation in the "informal composite negotiating text" that readily facilitate the superpowers' maritime hegemonist pursuits.

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They demanded a necessary revision of these provisions in the interest of the sovereignty and security of the strait-bordering states and to facilitate normal international navigation.

Strong objections and complaints have been uttered at informal meetings of the Second Committee since the articles concerned came up for discussion on May 1. Describing the provided transit passage system as unacceptable, the Spanish delegate pointed out that a strait within one's territorial sea is within one's territorial sovereignty, over which the bordering state is entitled to exercise sovereign and jurisdictional rights. Hence the system of passage through the territorial sea is equally applicable to such straits. The delegate of Morocco declared that the present provisions furnish an excuse for big powers to abuse the "freedom of navigation: and this is intolerable. The right of transit passage prescribed in the present text is something approximate to an absurdity, he added. It was the consensus of not a few countries that certain provisions in the text are not only harmful to the sovereignty and security of the strait-bordering states but are also inconducive to guaranteed security and convenience of international navigation and therefore must be revised.

Many delegates took exception to the prescribed enjoyment of the right of transit passage by all ships irrespective of their types. The delegates of Spain, Egypt, Turkey and many other countries demanded the removal of the provisions about air flight over straits in the articles concerned. Maritime navigation and air flight are matters of two different areas and no provisions about air flight should appear in a convention of the law of the sea, pointed out the Spanish delegate. The Egyptian delegate said that aircraft transit passage and overflight should be dealt with in another convention.

Shen Wei-liang, deputy head of the Chinese delegation, expressed support for the proposals advanced by the delegates of Spain and some other countries. He held that the provisions in the present text on transit passage through straits are in no way satisfactory. Those on air flight over straits should be deleted as there is no need at all for any prescription about that matter in a convention of the law of the sea, he added.

Malaysia, Iran, Ecuador and a number of other Asian, African and Latin American countries, as well as some countries of other regions, voiced support for the proposals put forward by Greece, Spain and Morocco. They vigorously demanded the differentiation of warships from other vessels in the matter of transit passage and the formulation of strict and detailed regulations on the transit passage of ships to prevent possible acts taken by these ships that are unfavourable to the defence and security of the states bordering the strait and cause undue losses to it. The delegate of Oman expressed the hope that the informal proposals of Greece, Spain and Morocco would be made into a composite one to be put forward for conscientious deliberation by the Second Committee and the Convention Drafting Committee and that the articles in question would be appropriately revised to make the regime of transit passage through straits rational and perfect.

#### UNITED STATES

SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE'S TRIP TO MEXICO NOTED

OWO61556Y Peking NCNA in English 1533 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Mexico City, 5 May (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, left here yesterday evening after a one-day official visit to Mexico.

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Vance was reported to have met Mexican President Lopez Portillo and had talks with Foreign Minister Santiago Roel. He and Foreign Minister Roel signed two treaties yesterday, one on the delimitation of the sea border between the two countries and the other on the extradition of fugitives. A tourism agreement was also signed.

It was reported that they also had discussions on bilateral relations and some disputed problems such as these on Mexican labourers who have crossed the border to look for jobs in the United States and on Mexico's natural gas sales to the United States.

Mexico decided not to sell natural gas to the United States in 1977 because the latter demanded lower gas prices as a prerequisite for financing the former's gas pipeline project. The Mexican newspaper, EL NACIONAL, reports today that Foreign Minister Roel told Vance that obvious differences existed between the two countries. But, he said, his country was willing to maintain a good relation with the United States, "because a great part of the problems which Mexico is facing internationally is obviously related to its geo-political nearness to the United States". Vance expressed the U.S. desire to resolve the "complex problems" existing between the two countries.

#### NORTH ASIA

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON HUA'S VISIT TO DPRK

#### Visit's Mangyongdae

OW081844Y Peking NCNA in English 1822 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (HSINHUA)--The Taedong River flowed unhurriedly by the foot of the Manyong Hill (the hill of myriad views) and westward to the sea under bright spring sunshine. This broad ribbon of shining waters and the dark green pine and cypress woods and flowers everywhere, now at the height of their splendour, formed the myriad views of grandeur, charm and colour which greeted the eyes of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese guests as they mounted the hill to have a good look at the thrilling landscape.

Accompanied by Premier Yi Chong-ok and other Korean party and government leaders, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Comrades Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua rode out this morning to visit Mangyongdae, the birthplace of President Kim Il-song.

A plain thatched house commands the eager attention and respect of foreign visitors. It is where President Kim Il-song was born and spent his childhood. Upon his arrival today, Chairman Hua first of all made a round of the plainly furnished rooms. He listened to the accounts of the guide and was absorbed by the articles used by the Korean leader in his boyhood. He asked about the life of the Kim family and was told that the family had lived there for three generations as revolutionaries. Early in 1925, the Korean leader, then a 13-year-old boy by the name of Kim Sung-chu, left his grandparents and started his revolutionary career to free his fatherland and fellow-countrymen from foreign occupation. Another spot of historic interest is the crossroads which lead to Mangyongdae and to Kangson in another direction.



In 1945, General Kim Il-song returned triumphantly to his own country and came to the crossroads on October 9. He stopped his car and took a long look at the place where his home stands. How he had longed to see his grandparents, now in advanced years, who often haunted his dreams when he was away. But he could not afford the time and he rode without hesitation to Kangson to the southwest of Mangyongdae to meet the workers there. Today, the steel complex at Kangson, the cradle of the chollima movement, is nationally recognized as the red banner of Korean industry. This moving episode served as the basis for the Korean popular song, "Oh, Let's Sing the Crossroads at Mangyongdae!" The song was sung by Chinese artists at a performance on April 19, 1975 in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song who attended it in the company of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Today, Chairman Hua has actually passed the crossroads as he left Mangyongdae. A monument now stands there with a poetic description of the memorable episode.

While on top of the Mangyong Hill, the girl guide pointed at an islet in the Taedong River and told Chairman Hua that was where the Korean people, enraged by the U.S. incursion in the summer of 1866, had burned the first U.S. vessel that sailed up the river. Asked by the chairman, she gave more details about the U.S. ship and the Korean people's resistance against the incursion.

In August, 1951 when the U.S. air attack on the bridge across the river was at its height, men and women on that islet risked lives to bring ammunition to the anti-aircraft unit guarding this vital link of rail transport, and helped to cool the overheated barrels of the guns with water.

In his poem "Salute the Korean People" composed in February, 1958 when he accompanied the late Premier Chou En-lai on a visit to this country, the late Vice-Premier Chen I wrote: "Flowers here were dyed scarlet by the heroes' blood"--a glowing tribute to those who had laid down their lives for their fatherland.

From the Mangyong Tower, Chairman Hua looked eastward at the sprawling capital of Pyongyang in the distance. Pointing at the blocks of high-rise buildings in the city, the guide said that during the war of liberation, Pyongyang had a population of 400,000 or more and the U.S. aggressors had dropped a total of some 430,000 bombs there. Today, a brand new and more impressive Pyongyang with a population of over 1.2 million has risen from the shambles and bomb craters, like the mythical phoenix rising renewed from its own ashes. Its outlying district of Mangyongdae is now famous throughout the country. Factories have sprung up one after another there. Orchards, lush green paddy fields and neat rows of new housing add a prosperous look to its natural splendour.

Chairman Hua also visited the revolutionary school there. A leading member of the school said that the school mainly enrolls children of martyrs to train them into successors of the revolution. Since its founding on October 12, 1947, 24 classes have graduated from the school. It has been awarded the "Red Banner Medal, First Class" and the title of "Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary School" for its outstanding achievements. A Korean comrade put it well when he said that the visit of the wise leader of the Chinese people to the native home of the Korean people's great leader will make the militant friendship between the Korean and Chinese people shine more brilliantly.

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Visits Vinalon Complex, KPA Unit

OW081656Y Peking NCNA in English 1644 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Hamhung, 8 May (HSINHUA)--"The friendship between the Chinese and Korean people, which was fostered and promoted by Chairman Mao and President Kim, will certainly grow even better in the future," pointed out Chairman Hua during his visit to the "February 8" vinalon complex here this morning. Chairman Hua arrived at the "February 8" vinalon factory by automobile from Hamhung Railway Station in company of President Kim Il-song.

The "February 8" vinalon factory is a main factory of the complex, which was built in the spirit of self-reliance under the personal care of President Kim Il-song, great leader of the Korean people. Chairman Hua, accompanied by So Chae-hong, manager of the complex, visited some workshops, watched the production process, and learned about the rapid growth of production in the factory as a result of constant introduction of technical innovations. Chairman Hua asked the manager if he had visited the Peking vinalon mill. The manager replied that he had been there. Then Chairman Hua said that he hoped the manager would kindly point out where the Korean enterprise was more advanced and where the Chinese enterprise had shortcomings. So Chae-hong said that "we should learn from each other."

At the end of the visit, Chairman Hua presented a silk banner to the complex in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Pointing to the banner, the chairman read out the inscription on it: "Long live the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Korea!" Manager So Chae-hong then presented a box of souvenirs to Chairman Hua. In the exquisitely-made box were some samples of the complex's vinalon products, seven raw materials, and a glittering metal work of art bearing a picture with the whole complex in view. The manager said to the Chinese chairman that his visit to the complex brought great honour to all the workers there. Chairman Hua said in reply that they had come to learn from the workers and asked the manager to convey his regards to all the workers and staff. He wished them still greater successes.

Chairman Hua visited this afternoon an artillery unit of the Korean People's Army. He was warmly welcomed by General O Chin-u, Colonel General Kim Chol-man, and officers and soldiers of the unit. Chairman Hua visited living quarters in the tunnels and saw a coast artillery demonstration. He clapped approval of the remarkable skill, bravery and deftness of the fighters.

Chairman Hua praised the Korean People's Army as a heroic army. He expressed the wish that the young fighters would inherit the glorious tradition of the older generation and work for defending and reunifying the fatherland. In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Hua presented the unit with a silk banner inscribed with "Salute to the heroic Korean People's Army!" Chairman Hua said: "You've been working hard for your fatherland. My respects to you comrades!" He was then greeted with warm applause and cheers by all the officers and men present.

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### Hamgyong Banquet

OW081736Y Peking NCNA in English 1728 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Hamhung, 8 May (HSINHUA)--The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee gave a banquet in honour of the visiting Chairman Hua Kuo-feng this evening. President Kim Il-song attended the banquet.

Among those present at the banquet were Korean party and government leading members O Chin-u, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Kim Chol-man, personages concerned Li Chong-mok and Hyon Chun-kuk, Korean ambassador to China Chen Myong-su, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Yi Kil-song, Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee Kim Hyong-chong, and responsible members of the provincial and municipal party and government organizations and mass groups. Attending the banquet on invitation were also Chinese Vice-Premiers Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua and Comrades Huang Hua, Shen Chien, Chang-Yao-tzu and Lu Chih-hsien.

When Chairman Hua and President Kim entered the banquet hall, all rose and warmly applauded. The banquet began with the band playing the Chinese and Korean national anthems.

Chief Secretary Yi Kil-song and Vice-Premier Keng Piao spoke at the banquet. Warmly welcoming Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the other Chinese guests, the chief secretary said that the visit to South Hamgyong Province by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party "is a major event, a happy event of far-reaching significance in the life of the people of our province." He went on to say: "China is our neighbour across the river. The people of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms and brothers who fought shoulder to shoulder against their common enemies, Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism. The entire people of this province set great store by the friendship with the Chinese people that was forged in the flames of bloody revolutionary struggle."

He said: "You have brought us this time the heartening news that the Chinese people, following Comrade Chairman Mao Tsetung's behests and persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, have grasped the key link and run the country well and have made remarkable achievements in socialist revolution and construction. All the working people of this province rejoice, as over their own, over the achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people under the correct guidance of their wise leader, Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and we wish you greater success in your endeavours to build China into a socialist power with modern agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of this century."

The visit of the distinguished Chinese guests, he said, greatly encouraged the working people of the province in striving to fulfill the grand programme as was set forth in the second seven-year plan put forward by their great leader. "We shall always remember the feelings of friendship you have showed us and shall do everything in our power to enhance our friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people."



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Then, Vice-Premier Keng Piao took the floor. On behalf of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party, the vice-premier, first of all, expressed sincere gratitude to respected president Kim Il-song and the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung City for the grand and warm welcome they received. He praised the heroic people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung City who, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, made important contributions in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and, after the war, carried forward the revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and daring to win as they had done in the years of war, and built up at cholima speed a magnificent modern industrial city on the debris of savage destruction by U.S. imperialism, setting a brilliant example of national reconstruction by relying on the masses of the people.

He said: "Today, we have visited the 'February 8' Vinalon Complex and a unit of the Korean People's Army. We have seen for ourselves the tremendous change and complete new look of Hamhung. We have noticed the heroic spirit of the workers of Hamhung advancing bravely, holding high the red banners of the three revolutions and we have witnessed the happy scene of vigorous development of Korea's socialist construction." He noted: "Though our visit in Hamhung is brief, we have learned a great deal and got very deep impressions. At the same time, we have once again experienced the depth of the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. The fraternal friendship between our two parties, countries and peoples, which was personally forged and cultivated by the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is now continuing to grow in strength and develop under the loving care of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song. Our friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and it has a great vitality.

He stressed: "It is our belief that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's current visit to Korea will surely contribute to the further consolidation and development of our close fraternal relations. The friendship between China and Korea will surely live from generation to generation and shine forth forever." The speeches of Chief Secretary Yi Kil-song and Vice-Premier Piao were punctuated by warm applause.

During the banquet, the Chinese chairman and the Korean president had cordial conversations. Meeting in the banquet hall, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries had hearty chats about their friendship and toasted repeatedly to the continuous consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of the two countries. The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with brotherly friendship.

#### Keng Piao Banquet Speech

SK091010Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 May 78 SK

[Text of speech by PRC Vice Premier Keng Piao at banquet hosted by the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee at Sinhung Hall in Hamhung on 8 May to welcome Hua Kuo-feng--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade President Kim Il-song, esteemed responsible Secretary Yi Kil-song, dear comrades: Today we have paid a good-will visit to Hamhung, a renowned industrial city of Korea, bringing the Chinese people's fraternal friendship for the Korean people.

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The people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung, from gray-haired elderly people to young and beloved children, have given us a magnificent, enthusiastic and friendly welcome. Everywhere we went in Hamhung we were greatly moved and impressed by the sight of the city, which was filled with vernal beauty and with an amicable atmosphere overflowing with the friendship between the comrades-in-arms of China and Korea.

In particular, it gives us exceptional pleasure that the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has personally accompanied us on our visit to Hamhung.

At this grand banquet overflowing with sentiments of friendship and fraternity, on behalf of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and all the Chinese comrades who have been visiting your country along with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, I extend sincere thanks to esteemed President Comrade Kim Il-song. I also extend hearty thanks, most noble respect and cordial greetings to all the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung.

Hamhung is a heroic city, and the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung are heroic people. Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, you, together with all the Korean people, have greatly contributed to the struggle to repel U.S. imperialist aggression, struggling courageously and fearlessly against the formidable enemy. During the postwar period, you displayed the spirit of daring to fight and daring to win which had been displayed in wartime. Working hard and self-reliantly, at cholima speed you built this magnificent, modern industrial city on the debris of savage destruction by U.S. imperialism, thus setting a brilliant example of reconstruction by relying on the masses of the people.

Today we toured the 8 February vinylon industrial complex and visited the 9th Squad of the Korean People's Army. Through this visit, we directly witnessed a great change in Hamhung and the rich appearance of the city. We also witnessed the heroic spirit of the working class of Hamhung, who vigorously dash forward upholding the red flag of the three revolutions. These were manifestations of the steady development of Korea and the spirit of socialism, over which we rejoiced.

Your construction achievements eloquently demonstrate that the Korean people possess ambitious spirit and ideals that they are a great people who are diligent and courageous and who struggle defying hardships and trials and that they are a heroic people who struggle well and construct well.

Rejoicing over all the achievements you have attained, we sincerely wish you new and greater contributions to the great struggle to develop Korea into a more prosperous and powerful nation.

Though the period of our tour of Hamhung has been short, we have learned much and we have been deeply impressed. We have experienced the depth and strength of the sentiments of friendship between the people of China and Korea. The fraternal friendship between our two parties, countries and peoples, which was personally forged and cultivated by the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is continuing to grow in strength and develop under the care of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song.

Based on Marxism, Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our friendship possesses an invincible vitality. It is our belief that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's current visit to Korea will surely contribute to further consolidating and developing our close fraternal friendship.

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The friendship between China and Korea will surely continue generation after generation, and will shine forever.

Let us unite and struggle together shoulder to shoulder to win greater victories in revolution and construction.

I propose a toast to the great friendship and militant solidarity sealed in blood between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea; to new, greater success in the cause of the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung for revolution and construction; to the health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people's great leader and the Chinese people's close friend; to the health of responsible Secretary Yi Kil-song; and to the health of all guests here.

#### Returns to Pyongyang

OW091050Y Peking NCNA in English 1030 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, together with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned here this afternoon by special train after a tour of the South Hamgyong Province. Arriving by the same train were Chairman Hua's party including Comrades Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua as well as Korean comrades who accompanied him on the tour including Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae.

They were welcomed at the railway station by Korean party and government leaders including Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, O Chin-u, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Man-kum and Hwang Chang-yop as well as leading members of departments concerned and of Pyongyang city. Staff members of the Chinese Embassy in Korea were also present.

A grand farewell ceremony was held at the Hamhung Railway Station when Chairman Hua and his party departed for Pyongyang this morning. The band played the national anthems of China and Korea. Chairman Hua and President Kim reviewed a guard of honour composed of the ground forces of the Korean People's Army. The crowd of well-wishers cheered to see them off, reluctant to part. Chairman Hua shook hands with Colonel General Kim Chol-man; and Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee; and other local responsible cadres. Comrade Yi Kil-song said: "We are very much honoured for your visit to the South Hamgyong Province." Chairman Hua said: "We are learning from you." Comrade Kim Hyong-chong added: "We will never forget your visit here". Several girls wearing red scarfs presented bouquets to Chairman Hua. Smilingly, Chairman Hua said to them: "Study well and make progress every day."

After boarding the special train, Chairman Hua and President Kim repeatedly waved to the cheering well-wishers, wishing the people of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung city still greater successes in socialist revolution and construction.

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Hua, Kim 9 May Talks

OW090914Y Peking NCNA in English 0907 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, continued their talks today in a most sincere, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion from the Chinese side were Comrades Keng Piao and Huang Hua. Present on the occasion from the Korean side were Comrades Kim Yong-nam and Ho Tam.

Farewell Banquet in Pyongyang

OW091056Y Peking NCNA in English 1051 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, gave a grand farewell banquet here this evening.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, attended the banquet on invitation. Other leading comrades of the Korean party and government as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to Korea were also present. The banquet was held in the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Commentary on PRC-DPRK Ties

SK070420Y Peking in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 5 May 78 SK

[Station Commentary: "Friendship Between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is Everlasting"]

[Text] The People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are fraternal and socialist neighbors and have maintained relations as close as life and death. The Chinese people and the Korean people are very close comrades-in-arms. China and Korea have exchanged friendly visits for several thousand years. Economic and cultural exchanges have become increasingly closer between the two countries. Printing, porcelain, weaving, dying, and architectural and sculptural techniques have been introduced from China to Korea, and painting and music have been introduced from Korea to China.

Friendship between the peoples of the two countries has greatly developed in their common struggles during the past several hundred years. The peoples of China and Korea waged common struggles against Japanese aggressors at the end of the 16th and the 19th centuries. In particular, the Chinese anti-Japanese armed troops, sharing a military fate with the Korean people's revolutionary force and firmly uniting with it, fought staunchly and smashed the Japanese imperialists--the common enemy of the two countries--thus winning a great victory in the anti-Japanese war. During the protracted revolutionary struggle waged by the Chinese people, many Korean communists and revolutionaries, led by President Kim Il-song, assisted the Chinese people, with all the risks, in their revolutionary cause. Many Korean comrades-in-arms even sacrificed their lives for this cause, and the Chinese people will never forget this. When the Korean people attained liberation and when the People's Republic of China was founded, friendship between China and Korea entered a new stage of development.



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This friendship was developed extensively in various sectors, including the political, economic and cultural sectors. During the fatherland liberation war waged by the Korean people, the Chinese people, upholding the great leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung's instruction, dispatched the Chinese People's Volunteer Army to Korea and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people. Through the 3-year-long bloody struggle, they finally smashed the heinous U.S. imperialists. The peoples of China and Korea again added, with blood, a brilliant chapter in the history of friendship between the two countries.

Following the ceasefire in Korea, in November 1953 China and Korea signed an agreement for economic and cultural cooperation. In July 1961, they signed an agreement for China-Korea friendship and mutual assistance. In addition, they have signed agreements for scientific cooperation and trade, a navigation treaty, an agreement for technical cooperation and other agreements for friendship and cooperation.

Closely cooperating with and supporting each other, China and Korea have, over a long period, vigorously developed the common cause of socialist revolution and construction, and have realized national prosperity. The Korean people have always firmly supported the Chinese people's just struggle for the liberation of Taiwan Province. The Chinese people have always firmly supported the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [passage indistinct] The Chinese people firmly believe that Korea's reunification will surely be realized based on the principles and policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. [passage indistinct]

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

##### REPORT ON MONDALE'S VISIT TO THAILAND, INDONESIA

OW071108Y Peking NCNA in English 1055 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-President Walter Mondale of the United States visited Thailand and Indonesia between May 4 and 6, according to reports from foreign news agencies. The U.S. vice-president has met or held talks with King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan of Thailand and President Suharto and Vice-President Adam Malik of Indonesia. International problems and bilateral relations were discussed at the meetings. Mondale left Jakarta this morning for Canberra for a visit to Australia.

##### THAI PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

OW090758Y Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 9 May (HSINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan received the outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chai Tse-min here yesterday afternoon, and had a friendly conversation with him. The prime minister praised the steady consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and the two peoples, and thanked the Chinese Ambassador for his contribution to the development of Thai-Chinese friendship during his term of office.

Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun received the Chinese ambassador yesterday morning. He and his wife gave a dinner for the Chinese ambassador and his wife in the evening, and had friendly talks with them. Government ministers, Chatichai Coonhavan, president of the Thailand-China Friendship Association, and Amport Bulpakd, president of Thailand's Chinese Chamber of Commerce, attended the dinner.

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#### WESTERN SAMOAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION FETED

OW061620Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry gave a banquet here this evening for the Western Samoan agricultural delegation led by Fuiano Mimio, minister of agriculture and forestry. Attending were Ho Kang and Chang Fu-yuan, Chinese vice-ministers of agriculture and forestry, and Chu Chi-chen, deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry. In the name of Minister Yang Li-kung, Vice-Minister Chang Fu-yuan extended a warm welcome to the Western Samoan guests. He pointed out that there had been a constant growth of friendship and understanding between the two peoples since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Minister Mimio's current visit to China, he added, would contribute to the expansion of friendly relations and agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

In his toast, Minister Mimio recalled the 1976 China visit of His Highness Head of State Mailetoa Tanumafili II, which, he said, sowed seeds of friendship. He said: "We are friendly to each other. We are friends. We admire the achievements of the Chinese people."

The delegation arrived yesterday evening as guests of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

#### Meets Chi Teng-kuei

OW081444Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 May (HSINHUA)--Chi Teng-kuei, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with the Western Samoan agricultural delegation led by Fuimaono Mimio, minister of agriculture and forestry. Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei extended a warm welcome to Minister Mimio, Tiatia Tuiuli, member of the delegation and member of parliament, and other distinguished guests from Western Samoa and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Present were Chang Fu-yuan, Chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned under the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture and Forestry.

#### SOUTH ASIA

#### AFGHAN LEADER CITED ON FOREIGN POLICY

OWC71700Y Peking NCNA in English 1637 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--The new Government of Afghanistan will follow a foreign policy of independence and non-alignment, Nur Mohammad Taraki, prime minister of the new government, said yesterday at the first press conference of the government, according to reports from Kabul.

A foreign news agency quoted Taraki as stressing that Afghanistan's "main foreign policy objective is to safeguard national independence". He said: "Our foreign policy is non-alignment," adding, as a non-aligned country, Afghanistan has neither wish nor intention to conclude any military arrangements, either bilateral or multilateral.

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It was reported that he said that Afghanistan hopes to maintain friendly relations with all countries and wants good relations with neighbouring countries. According to a report of the Afghan daily ANIS (friendship) on May 4, a policy declaration of the Afghan Revolutionary Committee said that the new regime will strictly honour the fundamental values of the religion of Islam as well as defend and preserve Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty. With respect to foreign policy, the new regime will pursue a policy of active and positive neutrality with efforts focused on ensuring peace and security both in this region and in the world.

#### PAKISTAN DEFENSE COLLEGE DELEGATION GIVES RECEPTION

OWO71432Y Peking NCNA in English 1358 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--M. Bashir Khan Babar, leader of the Pakistan National Defence College team, gave a reception here this afternoon to thank the Chinese side for the warm and friendly reception accorded to the visiting team. Among the guests were Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Yang Chen, deputy commandant of the PLA Military Academy; and leading members of other departments. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1432 GMT on 7 May carries this report and adds the following names at this point: Fan Chao-fu, Chang Chang, Kan Mai, Chang Po-ta and Chang Li-shun.]

Present were Mohammad Abul Fazl, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in China; Brigadier Iqbal M. Shafi, defence and army attache, and Group Captain Mohammad Ashraf Chaudhry, air attache, of the embassy.

After its arrival in China on April 24, the Pakistan guests toured Peking, Kueilin, Shanghai and Shenyang where they visited the PLA Military Academy, PLA army, naval and air force units, a militia unit, an air-raid shelter, a factory, a rural people's commune and scenic spots.

The Pakistan National Defence College team visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from May 2 to 6. It will shortly leave Peking for home.

#### EUROPE

#### VICE PREMIER KU MU LEAVES MARSEILLES FOR LYONS

OWO90748Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Marseilles, 8 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party left here for Lyons today at the end of their 4-day visit to this biggest seaport of France and its neighbouring areas. Before his departure this morning, Vice-Premier Ku Mu visited the Marignane helicopter factory in the company of French Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Denial and French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud. He was shown round the workshops and saw exhibition flights by four different models of helicopters. From May 5 to 7, the Chinese vice-premier visited a number of industrial and agricultural undertakings in areas near Marseilles.

On May 5, accompanied by French Secretary of State of the Ministry of Industry Jean-Pierre Prouteau and Ambassador Arnaud, Vice-Premier Ku Mu visited the new port and industrial area of Fos, 55 kilometres west of Marseilles, including the harbour, the Solmer Integrated Steel Works and Ugine Steel, and a special steel plant.

On May 6, the Chinese vice-premier, accompanied by French Minister of Agriculture Pierre Mehaignerie and Ambassador Arnaud, visited an irrigation project which, when completed, will water 250,000 hectares of land in the Bas-Rhone Languedoc region, a traditional dry area. Later he visited a fruit and vegetable experimental centre and an orchard in the region.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party spent a happy Sunday on a farm in the natural park of Camargue, some 150 kilometres from Marseilles, accompanied by French Secretary of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn and Ambassador Arnaud. The Chinese vice-premier was greeted on arrival by farmers on horseback and a group of schoolgirls dancing in their holiday best. He was invited to brand and give a name to a one-year-old calf, which he gladly named "Amitie" (friendship). The Chinese guests attended an exhibition of horsemanship and a French-style bullfight called razeteur. They then had lunch which was served in local cuisine.

On the day of his arrival in Marseilles on May 4, Vice-Premier Ku Mu attended a dinner given in his honour by Lucien Vochelet, prefect of Province Alpes-Cote d'Azur. The following day, Gaston Defferre, mayor of Marseilles, gave a cocktail party in his honour.

Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua accompanied Vice-Premier Ku Mu on all the occasions. The Chinese vice-premier and his party received a warm welcome wherever they went.

#### ULANFU ATTENDS WEST GERMAN PIANISTS' CONCERT

OW081706Y Peking NCNA in English 1653 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 May (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this evening attended a concert given by the pianists from the Federal Republic of Germany, the brothers Alfons and Aloys Kontarsky at the Theatre of the Nationalities Palace of Culture. The two pianists played music by 18th and 19th century composers of the European classic and romantic schools.

At the interval, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu met and had a warm and friendly conversation with the Kontarskys.

Present at the concert were more than one thousand people. They included Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chou Wei-chih, vice-minister of culture; Mao Lien-chueh, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and leading members of organizations concerned.

The ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, Mr. Erwin Wickert, Mrs. Wickert and embassy officials were present.



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The items performed by the two pianists on two pianos included Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Larghetto and Allegro in E Flat Major, German composer Johannes Brahms' variations on a Theme of Haydn and his Hungarian dances I-V and Hungarian composer Franz Liszt's piano concerto "Pathetique" in E Minor. The pianists also rendered Johannes Brahms' Waltz on One Piano. Their presentation was warmly applauded by the listeners.

At the end of the performance, Vice-Chairman Ulanfu went on stage to shake hands with Alfons and Aloys Kontarsky and congratulated them on their success. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries presented them with bouquets.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN LONDON 5 MAY

OW060820Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] London, 5 May (HSINHUA)--A Chinese economic delegation arrived here this evening for a visit to Britain at the invitation of the British Government. The leader of the delegation is Ku Ming, vice-minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, and the deputy leaders are Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, and Han Che-i, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Present at the airport to meet the delegation were Michael Meacher, parliamentary under-secretary of state of the Trade Department and other British officials. Chu Chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Liu Chin-sheng, commercial counsellor, of the Chinese Embassy were also on hand.

PRESS ASSOCIATION Report

LD052156Y London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2146 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] A top-level Chinese trade delegation arrived in Britain tonight for a three week visit including talks with senior government officials. Led by Mr Ku Ming, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, the 21-strong delegation will tour sites including the Hinkley Point nuclear power station near Bristol and the British steel redcar works. The group will have talks with Industry Secretary Mr Eric Varley, Transport Secretary Mr William Rodgers, and senior treasury officials.

TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS WITH OUTGOING YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

OW081432Y Peking NCNA in English 1422 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 May (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Milojko Drulovic, the outgoing Yugoslav ambassador to China. Present on the occasion were Yu Chan, the Chinese vice-foreign minister, and Hsiang Chung-pu and Liu Hua, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry.

SINO-YUGOSLAV JOINT TRADE COMMITTEE MEETS

OW051116Y Peking NCNA in English 1108 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (HSINHUA)--The Sino-Yugoslav Joint Trade Committee met for its third session here from April 26 to May 4. A summary on the talks was signed at the end of the session. During the session, the Chinese and Yugoslav government delegations expressed satisfaction with the rapid development of trade between the two countries.

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They also explored possibilities for the further development of bilateral trade. To this end, they had acquainted each other with the commodities under consideration for export in the current year.

#### Delegation Departs

OW051008Y Peking NCNA in English 0906 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government trade delegation led by Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, and with Kao Lu as deputy leader left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Wang Jun-sheng was received by Berislav Sefer, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, on the eve of his departure. They had a friendly conversation. Present on the occasion was Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council. Kang Chi-min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, gave a banquet for the visit of the delegation yesterday evening.

#### YUGOSLAVIA'S VRHOVEC RECEIVES FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW060753Y Peking NCNA in English 0742 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May (HSINHUA)--Josip Vrhovec, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, received and had a friendly conversation here this morning with Wang Shih-tai, leader, Lin Ming and Tsai Hsiao, deputy leaders, and some of the members, of the Chinese good-will delegation. During the meeting there was an exchange of views on the further development of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides are of the opinion that the recently-inaugurated air flight service between China and Yugoslavia is a bridge of friendship which will further bilateral relations between the two countries.

At noon today, the Chinese delegation was honoured at a luncheon given by Milan Vukasovic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Tourism.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

#### PDRY EDUCATION MINISTER GUEST OF EDUCATION MINISTRY

OW051309Y Peking NCNA in English 1804 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 May --Liu Hsi-yao, minister of education, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of Sa'id Abdullah an-Nuban, minister of education of the PDRY, and his party. Among those present were Li Chi-tao, vice-minister of education, and Cheng Yuan-hsing, a deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry. Sa'id Ali Khubara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Democratic Yemen to China, was among the guests at the banquet. Minister an-Nuban arrived in Peking this morning on a friendly visit to China as guest of the Chinese Ministry of Education.

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Meets Chen Hsi-lien

OW081440Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 May (HSINHUA)--Chen Hsi-lien, vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with Sa'id Abdallah an-Nuban, minister of education of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and his party.

Shafiq Muhammad Salih, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Democratic Yemen in China, was present. Li Chi-tao, Chinese vice-minister of education, was also present.

TUNISIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Tours Shanghai

OW052046Y Peking NCNA in English 1837 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 5 May (HSINHUA)--Abdallah Farhat, minister of defence of the Republic of Tunisia, Mrs Farhat and his party wound up their visit in Shanghai and left for Canton by special plane this afternoon. They were accompanied by Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife Huang Ko.

Minister Farhat arrived here yesterday afternoon from Nanking by special plane. Upon their arrival and departure from Shanghai, the distinguished guests were welcomed and seen off at the airport by Chou Chun-lin, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and commander of the Shanghai PLA Garrison; Cheng Kuo-chung, commander of the PLA East China Sea Fleet, and Hu Shou-fu, deputy commander of the Shanghai PLA Garrison.

Minister Farhat visited a unit of the East China Sea Fleet his morning. The vessels anchored along the Huangpu River were in full dress. When Minister Farhat arrived in the company of Wang Shang-jung and Chou Chun-lin, the commanders and fighters lining the road beat drums and gongs to welcome the distinguished Tunisian guests. Minister Farhat waved back in acknowledgement, and reviewed a guard of honour. The guests boarded vessels and carefully examined their equipment.

Yesterday evening, the Shanghai PLA Garrison gave a banquet in honour of the Tunisian guests. Commander Chou Chun-lin and Minister Farhat proposed toasts, wishing for a daily consolidation and development of the friendly relations between China and Tunisia and the friendship between the people and the armed forces of the two countries.

The Tunisian guests also visited a wooden screw factory in Shanghai.

Sees Canton, Returns to Peking

OW071422Y Peking NCNA in English 1352 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--Abdallah Farhat, Tunisian minister of defence, Mrs. Farhat and other members of his party returned to Peking by special plane this afternoon after a visit to Nanking, Shanghai and Canton.

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Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife Huang Ko, who had accompanied the Tunisian guests on the visit, and Tunisian Ambassador to China Mohamed el-Memmi arrived back by the same plane.

Upon their arrival in and departure from Canton, Minister Farhat and his party were greeted and seen off at the airport by Hsiang Chung-hua, political commissar of the Canton units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Ou Chih-fu, deputy commander of the Canton PLA units; Wang Ning, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Lo Fan-chun, vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee.

This morning, the Tunisian visitors watched a performance of rifle firing and mines laying by the People's Militia of the Hsinhua commune in Huahsien County. They applauded the drill of the militia and praised them as true people's defence. At the end of the performance, the guests had a photograph taken with the militia. Shaking hands with Huang Chun-ti, a woman deputy director of the commune's Militia Department, who took command of the drill, Minister Farhat said: "A marvellous drill. My congratulations to you."

The distinguished guests from Tunisia arrived in Canton from Shanghai by special plane on May 5. Political Commissar Hsiang Chung-hua gave a banquet in their honour that evening. Both Hsiang Chung-hua and Farhat proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the Chinese and Tunisian people and between their armed forces.

While in Canton, the guests also visited the site of the National Institute of Peasant Movement founded by Mao Tsetung in 1926, China's export commodities fair and an ivory art handicraft factory, and viewed an acrobatic performance. Mrs. Farhat called at the Canton museum and a garden.

#### Hsu Hsiang-chien at Farewell Banquet

OW081606Y Peking NCNA in English 1548 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 May (HSINHUA)--Abdallah Farhat, the Tunisian minister of defence, and Mrs. Farhat gave a farewell banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice-premier and minister of national defence, was present.

Minister Abdallah Farhat and Vice-Premier Hsu Hsiang-chien proposed toasts.

In his toast, Minister Farhat said: "Our visit has been a complete success.... I had the honour and pleasure to have a long talk with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng." He said that the "warm words" Chairman Hua spoke of Tunisia were a "vivid manifestation of great friendship".

"We have seen a people who are bent on their task, who are enthusiastic and persevering. I sincerely hope you will realize the objectives set by the Fifth National People's Congress, particularly the four modernizations and the development of your country into a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of the century," he said.

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The Tunisian minister pointed out that relations between Tunisia and China were based on mutual respect and non-interference in other's internal affairs. "The development of our friendship in various domains is in keeping with the aspirations of our two peoples to strengthen cooperation and consolidate the edifice of the friendship, the cornerstone of which was laid by Premier Chou En-lai during his visit to our country in 1964." He hoped that the friendship between the two countries would constantly grow.

In his toast, Vice-Premier Hsu Hsiang-chien said: "During your stay in China, the Chinese people's wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng met with you. Both sides exchanged experience on the construction of national defence and exchanged views on questions of common concern. During your visit to Peking, Nanking, Shanghai and Canton, you had friendly contacts with commanders and ground staff, with naval and air force personnel of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as well as with workers, peasants and militiamen. Your current visit has made a new contribution to the furtherance of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

"The relations between our two countries are very good and the friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries is profound and sincere. It is the common aspiration of both our sides to further strengthen and consolidate this friendship. We are convinced that the friendly people of China and Tunisia will further strengthen their unity, support and learn from each other and make common progress, so as to contribute to the struggle of the Third World against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

Vice-Premier Hsu Hsiang-chien asked the Tunisian friends, upon their return home, to convey the friendly regards and sincere greetings of the Chinese people and armed forces for the Tunisian people and armed forces.

Other guests included Wang Meng, the Chinese minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his wife Huang Ko; Huang Yu-kun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Departments; Chang Hsien-yueh, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Li Tai-keng, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; Wang Wei, vice-minister of public health; and leading members of various arms and services, the PLA Military Academy, the Peking PLA units and Peking Garrison and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Also present were the Tunisian Ambassador to China Mohamed el-Memmi, his wife and members of Tunisian Minister Farhat's party.

HO YING FEETES JORDANIAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION

CW061606Y Peking NCNA in English 1541 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and his wife Wang Hao gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Salah Jum'ah, minister of agriculture, Mrs Jum'ah and all members of the Jordanian Agricultural delegation led by him.



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Present on the occasion were Li Yung-kai, a department director of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry. The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

#### Group Meets Wang Chen

OW071424Y Peking NCNA in English 1405 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Chen met with Salah Jum'ah, Jordanian minister of agriculture, his wife and the Jordanian agricultural delegation he is leading here this afternoon. They had a cordial, friendly conversation.

Vice-Premier Wang Chen extended a warm welcome to the distinguished Jordanian guests on their visit to China. Their visit, he said, has contributed to the strengthening of mutual understanding of the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

Minister Salah Jum'ah referred to his and his delegation's visit to the great China as an embodiment of the good relations between the two countries. He hoped that such good relations would continue to grow.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Ho Kang and Acting Director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry Chou Chueh were present on the occasion.

#### REPORT ON OPEC OIL MINISTERS MEETING IN SAUDI ARABIA

OW081429Y Peking NCNA in English 1418 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Kuwait, 8 May (HSINHUA)--The oil ministers of the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) held special meetings in Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, on May 6 and 7 in response to an invitation from Kuwait.

According to the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, the OPEC secretary general, Ali Muhammad Jaidah, in a statement declared: "The meetings have realized their aim, which was to exchange views on concerning OPEC's policy and its future strategy." "The meeting has adopted a decision to form a six-party ministerial committee including the oil ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Venezuela and Algeria. This committee will discuss OPEC's future oil policy and study ways to outline a new oil strategy," he added.

The Qatari minister of finance and petroleum, 'Abd al-Aziz ibn Khalifa al-Thani, in a statement said: "The organization has laid down a strategy aimed at securing OPEC's solidarity and strength." "The participants were all of one mind," he stressed.

The meeting reportedly dealt with the effect on OPEC revenues of the devaluation of the U.S. dollar, and means of establishing a long-term strategy to fix a price for crude oil. The next OPEC ministerial meeting will be held in Geneva on June 17 and 18.

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LIBERIAN AMB. S.C. R. PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO WU TE

OWC51718Y Peking NCNA in English 1611 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 May (HSINHUA)--John Daniel Cox, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Liberia to the People's Republic of China, presented his credentials to Wu Te, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, here this afternoon. Present were Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister, Tai Pei-chen, deputy director of the African Affairs Department, and Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department. Also present were diplomatic officials of the Liberian Embassy.

MADAGASCAR DELEGATION, AMBASSADOR GIVE PEKING BANQUET

OW071228Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--Maro Raymond, member of the Supreme Council of Revolution and head of the government economic and trade delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, ambassador of Madagascar to China, gave a reciprocal banquet here at noon today.

Among the guests were Kang Shih-en, vice-premier of the State Council; Li Chiang and Tsui Chun, minister and vice-minister of foreign trade, Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; and Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries. Present were Manandafy Rakotonirina, another head of the Malagasy Government delegation and member of the Supreme Council of Revolution, and members of the delegation.

Maro Raymond and Kang Shih-en proposed toasts to the continuing development of the friendship between the two peoples and economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Delegation Leaves for Canton

OW071230Y Peking NCNA in English 1225 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--The government economic and trade delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar led by Maro Raymond and Manandafy Rakotonirina, members of the Supreme Council of Revolution, left here by special plan this afternoon for a visit to Canton. They were accompanied by Tsui Chun, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Vice-Premier Kang Shih-en and Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang.

Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, Malagasy ambassador to China, was aboard the same plane with the delegation. While in Peking, the distinguished guests from Madagascar paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MEXICAN DEFENSE SECRETARY CONTINUES VISIT

Visits PLA Divisions

OW081331Y Peking NCNA in English 1313 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 May (HSINHUA)--General Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary for defence of the Mexican United States, and his party visited a division of the air force and another division of the Peking units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army today.

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The barracks of the two divisions were decorated with red flags and there was today a warm atmosphere of friendship between the peoples and the armed forces of China and Mexico. Accompanied by Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, Chang Chi-hui, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force, and Fu Chung-pi, deputy commander of the PLA Peking units, General Felix Galvan Lopez and the other distinguished guests arrived at the barracks and were accorded a warm welcome by commanders and fighters of the two divisions, who lined up the entrances to the barracks and beat drums and gongs.

The distinguished Mexican guests viewed an aviation demonstration at the air force division. The Mexican general spoke highly of the pilots' proficiency. At the end of the demonstration, he met with the pilots, congratulated them and had photographs taken with them.

This afternoon, soldiers of the division under the Peking PLA units gave an exhibition of scaling techniques and other kinds of military training and reconnaissance troops demonstrated enemy capture techniques.

At the end of the visit, General Balvan said: "We have come to strengthen the friendly relations between Mexico and China, and we are very glad that our visit today has contributed to the strengthening of this friendship and the mutual understanding between the two peoples and their armed forces."

The Mexican ambassador to China, Omar Martinez Legorreta, was on their visit.

#### Meets Teng Hsiao-ping

OW081522Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with General Felix Galvan Lopez, the Mexican secretary for defence, and his party.

At the meeting, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping extended a hearty welcome to the distinguished Mexican guests who are on a visit to China. He pointed out that relations between China and Mexico were very good. The visit of General Galvan and his party was a new page in the development of friendly Sino-Mexican relations. He asked Secretary for Defence Galvan, upon returning home, to convey the regards of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and those of the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Yeh Chien-ying as well as his own to President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Secretary for Defence Galvan requested Vice-Premier Teng to convey President Lopez's regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Members of General Galvan's party present at the meeting included his daughter Ana Luisa Galvan Juarez, his niece Beatriz Juarez Galvan, Lieutenant General Victor Manuel Ruiz Perez, Colonel Rodolfo Reta Trigos, Colonel Tito Valencia Ortiz and Colonel Carlos Humberto Bermudez Davila. The Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta and Mrs. Martinez were present on the occasion.

Also present were Su Yu, vice-minister of national defence; Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chai Cheng-wen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence; Yin Tso-chen, deputy director of the bureau, and Chang Wu-tang, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Mexico.

After the meeting, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping gave a banquet in honour of Secretary for Defence Galvan and his party.



PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES GREATER AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE EFFORT

OW080640Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 7 May editorial: "Agricultural Scientific Research Work Brooks No Delay"]

[Text] Peking, 7 May--To realize the general task for the new period and build China into a modern, powerful socialist country before the end of this century, the whole country must work hard to develop agriculture. Chairman Hua pointed out in his work report to the Fifth NPC: By 1985, our country has to produce 800 billion catties of grain and to modernize agriculture by the end of this century; the per-mou output of major agricultural products has to reach or overtake advanced world levels. This is a glorious but arduous task.

To fulfill this task, we must urgently make all-out efforts to expand agricultural scientific research in order to quickly change the present situation in which agricultural scientific research lags far behind the pressing needs of large-scale socialist agriculture. Science and technology are the main factors for great progress in agriculture today. Labor productivity has increased from 10-100 times. In modern agriculture complete mechanization of production, selection, cultivation and popularization of fine strains, research in, and application of, agricultural chemistry and the advantage of heterosis [7177 4429 1327 0528 0448 3938] have produced tremendous changes in agricultural production.

The new breakthroughs currently occurring in biological science and the application of genetic engineering will make it possible to create new species according to the needs of mankind and to acquire more and better products from nature. The development of agricultural science and technology has already opened, and is opening, new fields and new methods of agricultural production and has produced revolutionary changes. It is obvious that without science and technology, it is impossible to rapidly develop agricultural production. Science develops from production and in turn science guides production. To modernize agriculture, modernization of agricultural science and technology must take the lead.

Since the founding of new China and under the leadership of our party, agricultural scientific research institutions in our country, which started from scratch, have grown tremendously. Scientific research has surged ahead. Combined professional and mass efforts have produced numerous scientific research achievements. In the early post-liberation years we eliminated locust hordes that used to devastate agricultural production and threaten workers in old China. In the 1960's by carrying out a coordinated campaign to study black stem rust in wheat, agricultural scientific research units throughout the country developed an antirust wheat strain, thus controlling wheat rust throughout the country. In the late 1950's, our country cultivated the world's earliest maturing, short-stalked, high-yielding varieties of rice, thus greatly boosting paddy rice output. All this has increased agricultural production.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were the archcriminals and ringleaders in undermining agriculture and agricultural scientific research in our country. They blustered: "We farm and raise food as usual without paying attention to science." They negated the great benefits science and technology gave to agricultural production, denied the role of professionals as the backbone in scientific research and willfully liquidated agricultural scientific research work.

At will they moved, merged or disbanded agricultural scientific research institutions and fanned up ultra-"leftist" ideas, babbling that the more remote agricultural institutes were the more "revolutionary" they would become. In so doing, they deprived these institutes of the means to teach and carry on up-to-date experimentation and research. Agricultural scientists and technicians were either disbanded or compelled to do other work. The situation remained unstable for years, as many people were deprived of their right to do special research. Many research projects undertaken by scientific research institutions and agricultural institutes were canceled. Many valuable seed strains and specimens were destroyed and numerous books, data and equipment scattered and lost.

The agricultural research network established nationwide after liberation was seriously damaged. As a result China's agriculture lacked the effective guidance of modern science and technology. Its development was slow. It couldn't keep pace with the march toward the four modernizations.

Because of the pernicious influence of the gang of four, a more serious situation emerged when many people began to disdain agricultural work and scientific research. Young students were unwilling to seek admission to agricultural colleges. Ten years ago many youths applied for enrollment in agricultural colleges. Now the number has fallen drastically. Agricultural research and education, extremely important work, are faced with a possible dearth of successors. This is another towering crime of the "gang of four."

The downfall of the "gang of four" eliminated the biggest obstacle to agricultural development. While we seriously learn from Tachai and build Tachai-type counties throughout the country, conscientiously implement the party's rural economic policies for the present stage and quicken the pace of agricultural mechanization, we must reestablish the agricultural research network damaged by the "gang of four" and vigorously pursue agricultural research.

To promote agriculture, we must first promote scientific research. Only then can we significantly increase agricultural productivity, radically change the backwardness of China's agricultural economy and realize agricultural modernization.

Agricultural science is developing daily. In countries where agriculture is well developed, advanced technology, equipment and research data have been applied in most fields of agricultural production. Cultivation, protection, harvesting and transportation have been highly mechanized. Earth satellites, electronic computers and weather control by artificial means have been extensively used with increasing popularity to strengthen the ability to harness nature and withstand natural disasters. Labor productivity in those countries is several dozen times greater than our own. There each farmworker can produce enough to feed dozens of people; but in our country each farmworker can feed only a few. In those advanced countries only a small percentage of people are engaged in agriculture; but we have to use 70 to 80 percent of our population to produce food. We can draw some comparisons by citing production figures for several major crops: The average per-mou yield of wheat, corn and rice is about half that of advanced countries. The ratio of pigs raised for consumption to ones kept in sties in advanced countries is approximately 150 percent. In our country the ratio is just over 50 percent.

We are inveterate materialists and will not follow the ostrich policy of the "gang of four." We dare to face facts and admit failings objectively. Only when we recognize our backwardness can we mobilize the people to learn from and catch up with advanced countries and truly emulate advanced world levels.

To engage in large-scale farming and realize agricultural modernization, we must liberate our thinking from the small-scale production of China's antiquated peasant economy. We must not be shortsighted and follow the conventional path. We must not only concern ourselves with present production, but must also consider long-range goals and scientific research. Only after we have developed agricultural science and technology to an advanced level can we significantly raise productivity, reduce farm population and move agricultural workers into industrial production or to the study of culture, science and technology. This will not only help increase production, but will also create favorable conditions for gradually eliminating the three major differences.

We Communist Party members must have lofty ideals and be farsighted. If we don't overcome erroneous ideas about agricultural scientific research and don't change the backward situation in which 70 to 80 percent of the population is involved in food production, then we will not be able to catch up with advanced world levels and build a modern socialist country.

Modern agricultural science and technology and scientific management are new subjects to us. Leading comrades at all levels must take the initiative to study, study and study again in order to develop modern socialist agriculture. They must study science and technology, enrich their knowledge and improve their capabilities, improve their leadership and work style and expand agricultural scientific research in order to rapidly develop our country's agriculture.

It is imperative to reinstate and improve agricultural scientific research units at all levels as soon as possible, reunite scattered agricultural scientists and technicians, reorganize them and restore normalcy to agricultural scientific research. Stability must be maintained in various organizations and among personnel; research topics must have continuity and should not be changed arbitrarily.

It is necessary to implement the party's policies on intellectuals. We must care for agricultural scientists and technicians and support them politically and in their livelihood and work so they can play their proper role and devote themselves to research. Scientists and technicians who develop new inventions must be commended and rewarded. Agricultural scientists and technicians must regularly go to rural areas to integrate themselves with peasants, popularize scientific and technological knowledge and the results of their scientific research, investigate and study, humbly learn from veteran peasants, and discover and sum up the masses' experiences in production.

The "gang of four" were totally wrong to send scientific research personnel to rural areas for a long time and to prevent them from doing research work. Scientific research must explain and prove certain specific laws. This requires research work be done in laboratories under certain specific conditions. Scientific research is demanding mental work and scientific researchers are also workers. Why should working in the fields in rural areas be regarded as labor, while working on experimental plots is not?

The "gang of four" indiscriminately denounced laboratory experiments as "being divorced from reality." They uttered such nonsense as "going to the countryside means everything" and "everything is to serve the work of settling people in the countryside." This metaphysical point of view clearly wasted talent. The "gang of four" intended to destroy science.

It is necessary to earnestly study our advanced agricultural science and technology and that of foreign countries, properly promote academic exchanges and enhance the exchange of information and cooperation. The "gang of four" labeled study of advanced foreign technology as "the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace" and "slavish comprador philosophy," and pushed the closed-door policy of the feudalist dynasties. We must broaden our view, learn advanced foreign technology, and then creatively and appropriately apply it to our country's special characteristics and environment. It has been our consistent policy to integrate advanced foreign experiences with our needs.

Like Tachai, we must undertake scientific research and strive to discover new techniques and achieve new production records every year.

In expanding scientific research, professional researchers must closely integrate themselves with researchers among the masses. We must continue to consolidate and develop the four-level agricultural scientific research network, with the masses' scientific research as the foundation and professional researchers as the mainstay. We must respect the work of professional scientific researchers, highly regard and give full play to their role as the mainstay. The results of the masses' scientific research, and the experience of agricultural production models are rich resources for professional scientific research. While scaling the heights of scientific and technological research, professional scientific researchers must also provide more theoretical and technical guidance for the masses' scientific research so that masses can sum up their experience and improve their scientific research.

We must encourage peasants and scientific researchers to learn from each other, communicate, and oppose the "gang of four's" truculent work style of suppressing differing opinions. Integration of professional scientific researchers and researchers among the masses will complement each other and help popularize and improve science and technology. Such an important hallmark of the superiority of our socialist system can never be found in any capitalist country.

We must train a mammoth contingent of scientific and technological workers from the peasants. These workers must master and apply modern science and technology and fully implement the eight-point charter on agriculture and raise the level of scientific farming.

We must attend to research in basic agricultural theories and apply new techniques, strengthen the study of technical theories and methods of biological heredity, growth and growth control, strengthen the study of agrobiological environment and techniques to control the ecological system, and use technical expertise to answer key questions.

It is necessary to actively study using atomic energy, earth satellites and electronic computers and other new techniques in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and continue to elevate our research level.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It is paying extremely close attention to agriculture and agricultural scientific research. The broad masses also earnestly want to boost agricultural production. After the victorious closing of the National Science Conference, agricultural scientists and technicians are in high spirits. They are determined to fully utilize their talents and contribute more to the socialist motherland.



Party committees in various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, prefectures and counties must determinedly boost agriculture and promote agricultural scientific research. First secretaries must take the lead. A secretary must be assigned to supervise agricultural scientific research. The old situation in which agricultural scientific research was never discussed at party committee meetings must change. The responsibilities of the party committee include implementing the line, upholding the policy, organizing the masses, providing the necessary conditions, making overall plans, discovering and resolving problems, and popularizing advanced experiences. The secretaries assigned to supervise agricultural scientific research must be good logistics support directors.

We must aim high, have lofty ambitions, and create in the near future a contingent of agricultural scientists and technicians who are both Red and expert, who possess the most advanced scientific means, and who can make important theoretical discoveries and technical inventions. Only by doing so can we raise our country's agricultural production techniques to the advanced world ranks and make greater contributions to the realization of the general tasks in the new period.

#### RAIL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT REQUIRES GREATER EFFORTS

HK090431Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 26 Apr 78 p 4 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY commentator: "Be a Good Forerunner"]

[Text] When the national economy develops at high speed, rail transport must forge ahead at full speed. It must be one step ahead of national economic development. Over the past year conspicuous changes have taken place on the railroad front. Resolutely carrying out the important directives issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee concerning their work, the masses of railway staff and workers have deeply exposed and scathingly criticized the "gang of four," investigated people and events connected with the gang, consolidated leading bodies, strengthened spadework, launched an in-depth movement for learning from Taching and unfolded a socialist labor emulation campaign. A revolutionary scene in which people strive to catch up and overtake one another and work vigorously to make quick progress prevails in railroad work. Freight transport is steadily increasing. New records are constantly being set. The situation on the railroad front improves daily.

The 10-year program and 23-year plan to develop the national economy, formulated by our party and state, have laid before us grand prospects in the development of industrial and agricultural production in the new period. In the next 8 years output of major industrial products such as iron and steel, coal and petroleum will increase by a big margin. With the high-speed development of the whole national economy, rail transport is bound to increase rapidly. Take freight tonnage for example. Average increase this year and next year will be 4 times that in the past 28 years. In other words, while we moved forward one step a year in the past, we now have to move four steps forward each year. Our future strides will be even bigger. Transport is "the continuation of the production processes in the circulation processes." Success achieved in railroad work will boost the high-speed development of the whole national economy.

To be a good forerunner, the fundamental requirements for railroads are to increase labor productivity, use existing equipment fully, tap railroad operation potentials and then modernize with new equipment and technology. Since the founding of new China, we have made considerable headway in rail transport. However, due to our relatively weak foundation and the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao, and especially the "gang of four," railroads have modernized slowly. [paragraph continues]

Technically, we lag far behind industrially developed countries. Some countries have been using electric and diesel engines for hauling since the fifties, but in our country steam locomotives still carry by far the greatest weight. Hauling tonnage, train speed and the frequency of train service in our country lag behind advanced world levels. Only by admitting we lag behind can we change our backward state; only by learning from the advanced can we catch up with and surpass the advanced. We must quickly change the physiognomy of this weak link--communications and transport--and make our railroads catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the shortest possible time. Our objectives in the next 8 years will be greater hauling capability, faster trains and more train service. To this end we must energetically develop electric and diesel locomotives, build freight cars of greater capacity, as well as lightweight passenger cars, and extensively adopt new technology. We must also improve nine major trunk lines and build six new ones. By the end of this century, we should have completed the building of a technologically advanced and rationally distributed rail transport network linking all parts of the country. This is a glorious yet arduous task for the vast number of railway workers.

To accomplish its growing transport tasks, railroad departments must go full steam ahead with technical innovation and technical revolution, fully tap the potentials of railroad operation and raise transport efficiency. We should realize that numerous problems still exist in the organization and control of rail transport. Some principal economic and technical norms are still behind their previous peak levels. Existing transport capacity has not yet been brought into full play. Railroads still have great potentials. If wagon turnarounds reach the previous peak level, we can load 5,000 more cars a day. If the daily running mileage of steam locomotives and engine repair work both reach their previous peak levels, we can add another 460 and more locomotives to our daily train service. If we improve management and organization of transport work and bring all cars into use, we can transport 50 million more tons of goods each year. Previous peak levels were set by us. With existing conditions far better than in the past, we can certainly reach and surpass previous peak levels. An important factor for our substantial successes in railroad work over the past year and more was that we had tapped the potentials of train operation and carried out innovation and reform. We are dialectical materialists. We must do away with the theory of external causes, search for inner causes, tap potentials and incessantly overcome conservatism. Provided the masses' enthusiasm is fully aroused, we can certainly achieve a new record in freight transport with what we have on hand.

To boost rail transport, we must continue to firmly grasp the key link--exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." At present, the bourgeois factional network has collapsed. Investigation into individuals and incidents associated with the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power has principally been completed and in their essential aspects class alignments have become clear. However, the movement's development is uneven. Some departments and enterprises are progressing slowly; some are still trying to cover up bad elements and to suppress the masses. We must strengthen leadership over these units, arouse the masses to the full and lose no time in investigation. We must see all evils eliminated. Not a single hidden danger must remain. Even those units that have done a good job of investigation might have "dead angles." Therefore, they cannot lower their guard and must continue to grasp investigation without letup. We must further implement our party's policies on cadres, intellectuals, economic matters and other fields of work so as to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly and comprehensively on the railroad front. [paragraph continues]

We must win complete victory in the present campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," remove all obstacles on the Long March and go all out in our work. We must integrate the campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" with the "double blow" movement, a movement to deal relentless blows both to class enemies for their destructive activities and to capitalist forces and continue to do a good job of consolidating public order along railroad lines.

Equipping railroads with advanced techniques has placed new demands on railroad management. Chairman Hua recently pointed out: Railroad management is still very backward. Painstaking efforts are still required. Our management and technical levels are still very low and cannot meet the needs of railroad modernization. Leading cadres at all levels must work energetically, make painstaking efforts to study science and technology, improve management and become professionals in leading railroad modernization. The key to strengthening enterprise management lies in the institution of a strict system of individual responsibility at each post from top to bottom. Leading cadres at all levels must boldly tackle problems, take charge of the situation, faithfully carry out their duties and serve their country. They must insure all disciplines are strictly observed, due rewards and punishments given and every order executed without fail, so railroads will run with clockwork precision. In light of their own laws and production characteristics, various railroad departments should work out strict scientific methods of organizational management regarding planning, techniques, equipment, materials, manpower and financial matters, carry out economic work more and more meticulously and give full play to their transport capacity. They should further consolidate party organizations and leading bodies. Leading cadres at all levels should radically change their work style. They should uphold the viewpoint of putting practice above all else, go deep into the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements to investigate and study and act according to the laws of development of things that objectively exist. They should continuously improve the political and technical qualities of the ranks of staff and workers, give full play to the forward role of Red flag units, such as the crew of the "Mao Tsetung" locomotive and the Kuyeh locomotive section, and train an army of railroad workers who are reared in revolutionary thinking, military work style and modern techniques.

The key to running railroads well lies in strengthening the party's leadership. The "gang of four" vilified the administrative system which centered on the Ministry of Railroads as "direct and exclusive control of enterprises by the ministry concerned" and as "the dictatorship of capitalist roaders." They aimed to immerse the railroads in chaos, cut the main artery, ruin the whole national economy and realize their fond dream of usurping party and state power. We must uphold the principle of mobilizing the whole party to run the railroads. Party committees in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must strengthen their leadership over railroad work, firmly establish the idea of coordinating all activities of the nation as in a chess game by subordinating the parts to the whole, oppose the practice of everyone going his own way and acting as he pleases, and exert joint efforts to maintain and strengthen the centralized command of the nation's railroad transportation.

Under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, our army of railroad workers, reared in the glorious "7 February" revolutionary tradition, can certainly run the people's railroads well and play their part as good forerunners in developing the national economy at high speed.

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RED FLAG: END GANG'S INFLUENCE IN INDUSTRY-COMMUNICATIONS

OWO70935Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Excerpts of RED FLAG No 5 contributing commentator's article: "The Industrial and Communications Front Must Fight a People's War To Wipe Out the Pernicious Influence of the Gang of Four"]

[Text] In accordance with the unified plans laid down by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the industrial and communications front has deepened the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four over the past year or so under the leadership of party committees at all levels. The masses have been fully aroused and the movement has developed soundly. All enterprises have studied Taching's experience, launched "the three stresses" activities, compared the correct line with erroneous ones, and in close connection with the "ten shoulds and shouldn'ts" on the economic front, criticized the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and political program adopted by the gang of four. This has enabled staff members and workers to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Some major issues on right and wrong in the political line have begun to be resolved.

A great victory has been achieved in investigative work. The bourgeois factional setup of the gang of four and their followers has collapsed. Investigations of individuals and incidents associated with the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power near completion and class alignments have also been clarified for the most part. However, the movement's development is uneven. Some departments and enterprises have made rather slow progress, or have failed to do a good job, and other departments and enterprises are still trying to conceal problems and suppress the masses. The people are dissatisfied and their enthusiasm restricted. With regard to these units, it is necessary to strengthen leadership, arouse the masses to the fullest extent and grasp firmly and well the work of investigation in order to finally eliminate all hidden dangers. Problems even exist in some units that have done well in this movement; they must continue to grasp the movement firmly and well and never lower their guard.

In the course of investigation, it is necessary to act on every policy enumerated by Chairman Hua in his government work report at the Fifth NPC session, as well as related instructions issued by the central authorities, strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, deal with each case on its own merits in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, and help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack.

Those units that have carried out investigations relatively well should now focus their struggle on exposing and criticizing the gang of four in 1978 and on eliminating their poisonous influence. This is an even more protracted and arduous task.

For a long time the gang of four, in collusion with Lin Biao, seriously interfered in and sabotaged the industrial and communications front. Their poisonous influence permeated all fields of work, seriously corroded the ideology of our ranks and ruined the party's fine traditions and work style. We must not underestimate damage caused by the gang of four's poisonous influence. We must also not underestimate the arduousness of the task to eliminate their poisonous influence. We have sustained "external injuries" as well as "internal injuries."



In treating "external injuries," it is necessary to have some skills, while in treating "internal injuries" it is necessary to have even more proficient skills. We must act according to the plan of the central authorities and do a good job in carrying out the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and win complete victory in this movement.

The gang of four tampered with Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism, and in particular with Chairman Mao's theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They spread anti-Marxist fallacies about the industrial and communications front. In the course of criticizing the gang of four and eliminating their poisonous influence, we must continue to thoroughly criticize and discredit their counterrevolutionary fallacies about the "ten shoulds" and "ten shouldn'ts" on the economic front and raise our criticism to a new level. On the industrial and communications front, some major issues concerning right and wrong still need to be further resolved. It is necessary to eliminate confusion, restore order and liberate people's minds by smashing the spiritual shackles imposed upon them by the gang of four.

Lin Biao and the gang of four completely negated work on the industrial and communications front. At the beginning of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, after making their counterrevolutionary assessment of the educational-cultural front, which they concluded was under "the dictatorship of a sinister line," they nonsensically declared industrial and mining enterprises could not be described as better than the educational-cultural front and called for criticism and eradication of the view that "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been implemented in the main on the industrial and communications front." This is a distortion of history, an extremely vicious slander against the staff members and workers in the industrial and communications front and a complete negation of the great victories won in China's socialist revolution and construction. After liberation, Chairman Mao, who was extremely concerned about the development of socialist industry in China, formulated a correct line, principles and policies for us to follow. Chairman Mao wrote "On the Ten Major Relationships" and other brilliant articles, formulated the general line for building socialism, wrote an important comment on the "Charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company" and issued the great call to learn from Taching in industry, thus pointing out the direction for developing China's socialist industry. All policy decisions were made by Chairman Mao himself. He consistently led us in criticizing the practice of simply aping foreign methods of enterprise management and in criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie. His revolutionary line has remained dominant on the industrial and communications front for the past 28 years, including the 17 years before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. During this revolution profound changes occurred on this front as a result of criticizing the counterrevolutionary revisionist lines of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao, and the gang of four, and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was implemented in a still better way. Lin Biao and the gang of four tried very hard to discredit work on the industrial and communications front by slandering Marxism as "revisionism" and socialist principles, policies and regulations for running socialist industry as "capitalism." They directed the spearhead of their attack at Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, and their criminal aim was to usurp party and state power, ruin China's socialist economic base and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Coming under their poisonous influence, some comrades became ideologically confused. They dared not uphold what was correct or carry forward our fine traditions and dared not restore good practices. Only by thoroughly discrediting the gang of four and eliminating their poisonous influence can we consolidate and develop the victorious fruits of the Great Cultural Revolution, enhance people's revolutionary sprit and encourage them to build socialism in a big way.

Following their negation of the dominant position of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Lin Piao and the gang of four dealt blows at and persecuted industrial and communications cadres and workers. They also openly promoted the criticism and eradication of the view that "the working class is good," thus maligning veteran workers and model workers as "those having vested interests and refusing to make revolution." They asserted new workers "cannot be depended upon," slandered veteran cadres as "democrats" and "capitalist roaders," engineers and technicians as "the stinking ninth category" and "reactionary authorities" and advanced units as "sinister examples." They committed despicable fascist crimes by cruelly persecuting many workers, cadres and technicians.

On the other hand, they gave the name of "representatives of the working class" to people like Chen Ah-ta, Weng Sen-ho and Chang Hung-chih and called a handful of degenerates, like Ma Tien-shui, who sold themselves to the gang, "revolutionary leading cadres" and regarded them as their "forces to depend on." This was a complete reversal of the relationship of people to enemy and a confusion of right and wrong.

The attitude to be taken toward the working class is a major question concerning who to depend on and which class line to follow. On the eve of nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao indicated that in urban work, we must wholeheartedly rely on the working class. The working class is the leading class. Negating this class means negating the revolution. An attack on it means an attack on the revolution. By negating the working class and splitting its ranks, the gang of four revealed themselves as the general representatives of the new and old bourgeoisie and as total counterrevolutionaries.

Our working class ranks include veteran workers, young workers, engineers, technicians and cadres who have made important contributions in socialist revolution and construction. During the Great Cultural Revolution in particular, when Lin Piao and the gang of four ran rampant and acted unreasonably, the overwhelming majority of our comrades waged a tit for tat struggle against them, resolutely defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production, underwent rigorous tests and demonstrated a high level of political consciousness. This good contingent of persons is our main force for undertaking the new Long March.

In the course of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and eliminating their poisonous influence, we must more firmly foster the viewpoint of wholeheartedly relying on the working class; further implement the party's policies on cadres, veteran workers and intellectuals; and warmly care for the growth of young workers. All slanders and false charges leveled at them by Lin Piao and the gang of four should be repudiated and overthrown. It is necessary to bring all positive factors into full play and make continuous efforts to strengthen the revolutionary unity of the working class.

Lin Piao and the gang of four arbitrarily distorted the basic task of industrial enterprises. In recent years they created widespread confusion on whether a factory should center its efforts on production and on the relationship between revolution and production on the one hand and politics and professional work on the other. Anyone who talked about production was attacked as practicing the "theory of the all importance of the productive forces." Anyone who did professional work was slandered as trying to "sweep aside politics." And anyone who paid attention to management was accused of following the revisionist way of "controlling, restricting and suppressing the workers." They also attacked efforts to fulfill quotas for profit as "putting profit in command," the study of professional skills as taking the "White and expert" road and the implementation of the principle of "to each according to his work" as advocating "material incentives." All their fallacies were diametrically opposed to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Chairman Mao always stressed: "Grasp revolution and promote production." He taught us: "Socialist revolution aims at liberating the productive forces." "Ideological work and political work are the guarantee for accomplishing economic work and technical work, and they serve the economic base. Moreover, ideology and politics are the commander, the soul." In a talk in August 1972, Premier Chou made the sharp comment: "Empty, extremist and formalist talks about putting proletarian politics in command are at variance with Mao Tsetung Thought." He pointed out clearly: "The political movement and vocational work are linked and should not be placed in opposition to each other. What should proletarian politics command? It should command vocational work."

These instructions clearly show us how we should correctly understand and handle dialectical relations between politics and vocational work and between revolution and production. We should persistently put proletarian politics in command at all times; firmly grasp class struggle as the key link; and put politics in command of production, vocational work and technology. If we overlook this, our enterprises will lose their bearings and our work will go astray. The fundamental task of an enterprise is to do a good job in production. We should put politics in command of production and vocational work. Political work must be done in connection with economic work. It must serve production and insure the fulfillment of state plans. If this is denied, talk about putting politics in command will be a sham. If a socialist enterprise wants to be politically good, it must be good in production. Production status is an important criterion for evaluating the status of political work. We should oppose "practical men who have lost their bearings" and "armchair politicians who are divorced from reality." We should achieve union of politics and economics and of politics and technique. Lin Piao and the gang of four trampled underfoot fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles and fanatically acted in direct opposition to the instructions of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. They separated and counterpoised politics and economics in theory and practice. They opposed "putting politics in command of production and vocational work" and denied that the fundamental task of an enterprise was production. They defined politics in a highly abstract way and spread such fallacies as "we should not produce products for the erroneous line," "so long as the line is correct, it will be all right not to turn out products," and so on. The sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four almost pushed China's national economy to the brink of collapse. In doing so, they tried to write off proletarian politics, push bourgeois and fascist politics, undermine China's socialist economic base and restore capitalism.

Under the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, political work and vocational work have been seriously separated from each other in recent years. The situation is exactly as the masses have said: "Putting politics in command remains an empty oral or written slogan. We simply haven't put politics in command of production and vocational work."

Chairman Hua has admonished us: "We must adhere to the principle, 'grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war,' and simultaneously press on with the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. To tackle production and scientific experiment without at the same time waging class struggle will not lead to success in the former two, since in that case it would be impossible to keep to socialist orientation, foster stability and unity, sweep away the obstacles to the four modernizations and activate the revolutionary spirit of the people. But to wage class struggle without at the same time carrying on the struggle for production and scientific experiment would not do either, since in that case the four modernizations would be just so much idle talk, and support for the party line would consist of nothing but spurious avowals."

We must seriously study and profoundly understand Chairman Hua's instructions and do a still better job in grasping revolution and promoting production. We should emulate Taching in paying great attention to the revolution in the realm of the superstructure, the revolution in the realm of the relations of production and technical innovation and revolution in order to develop productive forces. We should emulate Taching in simultaneously pressing on with the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. We should emulate Taching in ideologically arming the people with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. We should emulate Taching in doing ideological and political work in the course of production and scientific experiment and in the midst of the everyday lives of staff and workers, so politics will fully play its commanding and guaranteeing role, so staff and workers will become vigorous and so production will increase every year.

While criticizing the ultrarightist line of the gang of four, we must thoroughly expose them as pseudoleftists and repudiate the ultra-"leftist" trend of thought spread by them. Lin Piao and the gang of four pushed things "left" in form but right in essence. Those things have caused much damage, been a very serious and pernicious influence and confused people's thinking.

As a result, some comrades hold the erroneous views that "left" is better than right, that being on the "left" deals with methodology while being on the right deals with political position, that the more one is "left," the more he is revolutionary, and that they would rather be "left" than right. Such erroneous views have caused extensive ultra-"leftist" trends of thought, anarchism, idealism and metaphysics. They have seriously undermined the socialist legal system, disrupted normal production order and violated our party's fine traditions of seeking truth from facts.

To eradicate chaos created by the gang of four in economics, various departments and units learned about the "10 do's and don'ts" in 1977. This education has produced very good results in eliminating the pernicious influence and clarifying right and wrong.



We should expand our studies this year and unfold a mass movement to publicize, study and discuss the "10 dos and don'ts." We should emulate such units as Taching in daring to criticize the present situation and concentrate our criticism on matters where the pernicious influence of the gang and the damage done by them have been the worst in our department or unit.

For example, the gang of four blustered: "The general orientation calls for directing our spearhead upward" and "kick aside party committees in making revolution." Under their influence, some persons lack organizational sense, disobey party leadership and wantonly disregard decisions made at upper levels. Under their influence, some party organizations cannot enforce their instructions and lack all authority. The gang of four split workers' ranks and instigated bourgeois factionalism. As a result, some persons tend to gang up, form small factions, love their faction but not the party and repudiate proletarian party spirit. They have seriously affected revolutionary unity. The anarchism advertised by the gang of four has caused some units to display poor organization and discipline. Some persons have disobeyed orders and disregarded organizational discipline. It has become quite common for rules and regulations to be ignored and those who violate rules and regulations to go unpunished.

The gang of four took the lead in fanning up evil capitalist winds. As a result perverse trends have become common in some units. There are many serious cases of illegal bartering, profiteering at the expense of public interests, violating laws and discipline and undermining the state's financial and economic situation.

The gang of four sabotaged the party's fine tradition of doing political work. Under their influence party branch secretaries in some units don't know how to do political and ideological work, party members are afraid to make situation reports to the party branch, and they don't even know how to hold party branch or group meetings. The gang of four protected bad people, covered up their misdeeds and said that "to direct the spearhead downward is to suppress the masses." The result is some cadres are afraid to criticize capitalist tendencies and to struggle against perverse trends. Intimidated by the gang's bludgeoning, other cadres lack initiative and creativity.

The gang of four perverted the party's fine work style in seeking truth from facts. Some units, therefore, are doing sloppy work. They are dishonest in thought, work and deed. They have failed to set strict standards for work, organization, attitude and observance of discipline. They even tell lies, forge records, report falsely and deceive both their superiors and subordinates.

Those are the general problems. If we don't thoroughly eradicate the remnant pernicious influence, we will not be able to give full play to the party's fine tradition and work style, establish a powerful leading group and build a good contingent of workers, not to mention building Taching-type enterprises.

We should follow Taching's example to educate the people by contrasting the correct line with the erroneous, analyze typical cases, consider matters on the basis of ideology, line and their relationship to continuing the revolution and penetratingly criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four in philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism. We should totally smash the reactionary ideology of the gang of four and further distinguish between right and wrong in questions of theory, line, policy and work style.



To eradicate the gang's pernicious influence, it is necessary to solve people's problems and stress education. It is necessary to combine study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with mass criticism and exchange of experiences. All units and comrades should conscientiously sum up their experiences.

In the protracted struggle against the gang of four, some comrades distained all fallacies and stood firm and fast. We should mobilize them to introduce their experiences in the struggle, sum them up and advance together. Some comrades were basically good in the struggle against the gang of four, but they said some wrong things and made some mistakes. Regarding those comrades, we should lead them to seriously sum up their experiences and draw useful lessons from them. In thus, they, along with other people, will gain from the lessons.

As for those who were seriously poisoned by the fallacies of the gang of four and who committed serious mistakes, it is very important to mobilize them to eradicate the pernicious influence. To unite them, we should enthusiastically help them, work hard to transform them and encourage them to reveal all their problems, change their stand and correct their mistakes in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We should welcome them when they heighten their understanding and distinguish between right and wrong. We shall thus be able to help more people by educating them, unite all those possible and fight a people's war in eradicating the pernicious influence of the gang of four; we shall be able to seek truth from facts, summarize both positive and negative experiences and further set out correct lines, principles, policies and methods of work for all departments on all fronts; and shall be able to greatly improve our ideological level and work quality.

We must repeatedly try to eradicate the gang's pernicious influence. Criticizing their counterrevolutionary revisionist fallacies once or twice is not enough. We must constantly fight against them.

Some comrades have not completely solved their ideological problems. They are presently doing fine but in a new situation would again make mistakes. This is nothing strange. It only tells us the pernicious influence of the gang of four is very serious and our work very arduous. As leading cadres we must do our work patiently, meticulously and tenaciously and spend repeated efforts to help those comrades in solving their repeated problems in order to consolidate our victories in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The current situation on the industrial and communications front is quite good. A new leap forward is developing. However, despite the improved situation, we must remain soberminded, act carefully and thoroughly, strive to improve our work, and work hard and well. We must never be complacent. We must see to it that the eradication of the pernicious influence of the gang of four is still a very arduous and heavy task. To fight this battle well hinges on whether we can win complete victory in the movement and on whether we can implement the general tasks in the new period.

Party committees at various levels must strengthen their leadership and lead the broad masses to deepen the third battle in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, fight a massive people's war to eradicate the pernicious influence of the gang of four, further develop the excellent situation, bring all positive factors into full play, advance courageously on the road of the new Long March, win new victories on the industrial and communications front and make still greater contributions to grasping the key link and running the country well, achieving great results in 3 years and building China into a powerful and modern socialist country.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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ANHWEI RALLY MARKS HUA'S INSCRIPTION ON NATIONALITY UNITY

HK090505Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 78 HK

[Summary] "On the morning of 6 May the United Front Department of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee held a rally in the (Chianghuai) Theatre to warmly mark wise leader Chairman Hua's inscription on the unity of various nationalities. The rally called on various nationalities throughout the province to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Hua, to unite and to jointly struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period."

Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party committees, vice chairmen of the the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees who are present in Hefei, some responsible comrades of the departments, committees, offices and bureaus directly subordinate to the province and the municipality and staff, workers and people of universities, middle schools, factories, enterprises and organs--a total of 1,300 people--attended the rally. Among the participants were representatives of more than 10 minority nationalities.

Comrade (Wei Chien-chang), director of the United Front Department of the provincial party committee, presided over the rally. Comrade Jen Chih-pin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary general of the provincial party committee, spoke.

Comrade Jen Chih-pin said: "Our country has many nationalities and a long history. Various nationalities have made very great contributions to the political, economic and cultural development of our motherland."

"United front and nationality departments at all levels must check up on the implementation of the nationalities policy while studying and propagating the brilliant inscription of Chairman Hua. They must understand the situation and sum up experiences so that in the future they can better implement the party's nationalities policy and the people of various nationalities throughout the province will unite in a better way, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, strive to fulfill the general task for the new period and to build our motherland into a powerful and modern socialist country.

Representatives of the minority nationalities spoke at the rally. They indicated that they will resolutely respond to the call of Chairman Hua and strive to strengthen the unity among various nationalities.

REPORT ON REHABILITATION OF ANHWEI NOVELIST CHENG TENG-KO

OW090310Y Peking NCNA in English 0714 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Hefei, 9 May (HSINHUA)--The first things the novelist Chen Teng-ko asked for after his release from 5 years of imprisonment were pen, paper and time so that he could write the new novel he had planned in prison. It was to receive the title "Chihlung and Tanfeng" (Red Dragon and Crimson Phoenix). He was put in jail on false charges on the instructions of the gang of four.

The four-part novel appears in next year's publishing list. It describes the hard experiences of the two children of revolutionary martyrs in organizing underground work in northern Kiangsu Province during the war of resistance against Japan (1937-1945). Tanfeng (Crimson Phoenix), a girl, carried out her activities disguised as a boy.

"Writing about the revolutionary past serves the need of today's revolution," said Chen Teng-ko. "I sang this tune when the gang of four viciously attacked veteran revolutionary cadres. I wanted the people to know about the experiences, ideals, sacrifices and meritorious deeds of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries."

The 60-old-year writer was a hired labourer and a beggar in his youth. Later he became a brave guerrilla fighter. He learned to read and write in the army and became a good war correspondent. Only after liberation did he get some full-time training at the Literature Research Institute. He is now a very influential writer in Anhwei Province. He attended the Fifth National People's Congress earlier this year. Greatly encouraged by the congress's call to make socialist culture flourish, Chen Teng-ko said that he would "go on exploring and creating new works that could reflect the spirit of our great times."

Chen Teng-ko is one of the writers who come from among the labouring people. He came to the fore after the 1942 Yenan Forum on Literature and Art at which Chairman Mao called on revolutionary writers to go right among the workers, peasants and soldiers and create for them. Summing up his experience, the novelist said: "The life and struggle of the masses of the people are the inexhaustible source of our literary and art creations."

As an army correspondent during the Huai-Hai campaign, which was one of the last three decisive campaigns to topple the Chiang Kai-shek regime, Chen Teng-ko helped carry stretchers and rescue the wounded. After liberation in 1949, he participated in the project of harnessing the Huai River. In 1948 when the people's commune was set up, he travelled to several dozen people's communes and nearly a hundred production brigades in northern Anhwei province to gather personal experience of the great enthusiasm of Chinese peasants for the movement. In the early 1960s, he joined the leadership of two counties in succession. The rich experience he had accumulated over the years later became the material for his full-length novel "Thunder Storm." This is his most representative work telling of the transformation of a backward township during the agricultural cooperation movement and describing the great revolution during which the Chinese peasants changed the thousand-years-old private ownership of the means of production.

The gang of four, however, accused the novel of "prettifying Liu Shao-chi," and fabricated the rumour that the author took his cue from Liu Shao-chi through a former leader of the provincial party committee. The fact is that leader came to work in Anhwei a year and a half after the first script was finished.

After the gang of four was overthrown, many readers wrote to Chen Teng-ko, voicing their support for restoring the reputation of the novel. The PEOPLE'S DAILY carried Chen Teng-ko's reply to the readers and in an editor's note affirmed the good influence and effect of the novel. The second part of the novel "Thunder Storm" will be published next year.

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ANHWEI, KIANGSU COMMUNE MEMBERS FIGHT DROUGHT

OW090832Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 May (HSINHUA)--Commune members in Anhwei Province and the northern part of Kiangsu are taking effective measures to fight the drought, working for a good summer harvest and a timely spring sowing.

Since the approach of spring, there has been little or no rain in this area, gravely menacing the cross-winter wheat just at jointing and earing time. The dry spell is making it hard for the spring sowing of sorghum, corn, and other crops, too. The area's Chinese Communist Party committees at all levels have mobilized on an emergency footing, giving the lead to rural cadres and commune members in the battle with drought. 3,200,000 people were already in the field a month ago in the part of Anhwei Province north of the Yangtze River. While deploying the resources and manpower of the collective for versatile crop management and field construction, they irrigated 450,000 parched hectares of wheat, sowed sorghum and maize on another 220,000 hectares and planted 330,000 hectares of sweet potatoes and 120,000 hectares of cotton. Meanwhile, they transplanted over 620,000 hectares of early rice in the Liuan, Chuhsien, Chaohu and Anching prefectures.

In Hsueh, Huaiyin and Yencheng prefectures of Kiangsu Province, 2,500,000 people had moved into anti-drought work. By the end of last month, water was brought to some 300,000 hectares of wheat, 130,000 hectares of maize and 630,000 hectares of cotton.

Leading cadres at the prefectural and county levels have gone down to work shoulder to shoulder with the peasants in the drought menaced fields. Industrial and commercial departments have given their support by sending in the materials needed to fight the drought. Local people are determined, despite all obstacles, to do a good job of field cultivation and crop management, bring in a good summer harvest in the teeth of an unruly nature and get the spring crops planted in time.

FUKIEN TRADE FRONT HOLDS TACHING-TACHAI MEETING

HK081356Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 7 May 78 HK

[Summary] "The second Fukien provincial meeting on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade solemnly opened in Foochow on 5 May. The opening ceremony was held in the hall of the logistics unit of the Foochow PLA units." "Attending the opening ceremony were Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and Yang Cheng-wu, commander of the Foochow PLA units. Also present at the ceremony were Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, Pai Chih-min, Liu Yung-sheng, Wang Yen, Pi Chi-chang and Cheng Huo-pai, leadership comrades of the Fukien provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Chu Shao-ching, Lung Pei-hu and Liao Hai-kuang, leadership comrades of Fukien Front units; Ni Nan-shan, Chia Chiu-min and Ho Min-hsueh, vice chairmen of the Fukien Provincial CPPCC Committee; and responsible comrades of the various departments, committees and offices of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees." A total of 1,700 people attended the opening ceremony.



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Liao Chih-kao presided over the ceremony and spoke. He said: [begin recording] "This meeting to learn from Taching and Tachai is a meeting of heroes on the finance and trade front. It is bound to greatly increase the activism of the finance and trade staff and workers throughout the province in working hard at socialism and further promote the development of the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, I extend my warm congratulations to all the representatives at the meeting." [end recording]

Wu Hung-hsiang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, made a report on behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees entitled "Mobilize the Finance and Trade Staff and Workers Throughout the Province, Learn from Taching and Tachai and Struggle To Rapidly Develop the National Economy."

Wu Hung-hsiang said: [begin recording] "Comrades, we have resolutely struggled against the gang of four at our own work posts, seriously implemented the general principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies, served industrial and agricultural production and served the people's daily life. We have also worked hard and have scored great achievements and gained a lot of experiences. I extend my warm congratulations and salute you on behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees." [end recording] He made the following points:

"1. The finance and trade front is an important front in socialist revolution and construction. It occupies an important position and shoulders an important task in the great cause of realizing the four modernizations." Chairman Hua expounded on the tasks of finance and trade in his government work report at the Fifth NPC.

"While grasping agriculture and industry, all party committees must also grasp finance and trade work and raise it to a new level so as to meet the needs of the new period and new situation. The finance and trade staff and workers must clearly understand that they are an integral part of the glorious working class, effectively support industrial and agricultural production, wholeheartedly serve the people, be good logistics units, be promoters of rapidly developing the national economy in the new Long March and arduously struggle to fully carry out Chairman Hua's instructions.

"2. We must seriously implement the general principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies and be the promoters of rapidly developing the national economy."

Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four distorted, tampered with and sabotaged finance and trade work. We must clear up the chaos which they caused in ideological and political lines and implement the general principle for finance and economy which Chairman Mao formulated for the new historical period so as to bring about a new leap forward in finance and trade work and meet the needs of rapidly developing the national economy.

"3. We must deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, further launch the 'two blows' struggle and do a good job of rectifying finance and trade.

"At present, we must deepen the third campaign of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, eradicate the remnant poison and influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four, further give free rein to the masses to deeply expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary political program of the gang of four, expose the counterrevolutionary double-dealing deeds of the gang of four in engaging in intrigues and conspiracies and their reactionary features of being false leftists and true rightists, and criticize the true ultrarightist nature of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and its manifestations on our province's finance and trade front.



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"The mass criticism of the '10 dos and don'ts' launched on the economic front in the previous stage has grasped the main issues on the economic front and is completely suitable for the finance and trade departments. This must be continuously deepened."

"4. We must strengthen the party's leadership over finance and trade work and advance the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade to a new stage.

"A number of progressive units and progressive individuals have emerged in our province's movements to learn from Taching and Tachai on the finance and trade front. Speaking about the province as a whole, the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade are not as extensive and deep as the movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry, and the development is uneven. During this meeting, all party committees must conduct propaganda, check up on and develop the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade in a big way." All party committees must include finance and trade work on their agendas and appoint a Standing Committee member or a secretary to be responsible for finance and trade.

#### KIANGSI MARKS 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF MAO, CHU TE JOINING FORCES

HK081238Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 78 HK

[Summary] On 4 May, the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and provincial military district held a rally in Ningkan County to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the joining of forces in Chingkan-shan and to lay the foundation of the monument "to the joining of forces in Chingkan-shan" personally inscribed by Chairman Hua. The joining of forces in Chingkan-shan was an important hallmark in the victorious development of the Chinese Red Army, which further consolidated and enlarged the Chingkan-shan revolutionary base and promoted the development of the revolutionary situation throughout the country.

The commemoration rally was attended by leading comrades of the party, government and army in the province, by leading comrades of Chingkan-shan Prefecture and Ningkan County, and by representatives of workers, peasants and soldiers--some 3,000 people altogether. The rally was also attended by representatives of Shaoshan, Hunan, who were in Chaling and Ling counties.

Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. He said: "At the moment when we are ceremoniously commemorating the 50th anniversary of the joining of forces in Chingkan-shan, we deeply cherish the memory of our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, NPC Chairman Chu Te, Comrade Chen I and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. We fervently hail our wise leader Chairman Hua's personal inscription for the monument to the joining of forces in Chingkan-shan. Chairman Hua's inscription manifests the common desires of hundreds of millions of people throughout the country, fully reflects his deep proletarian affection for Chairman Mao and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, and greatly stimulates and encourages the children of Chingkan-shan."

In his speech, Huang Chih-chen indignantly denounced the towering crimes of renegade and traitor Lin Piao and of the gang of four antiparty clique in attempting in vain to tamper with the revolutionary history of the Chingkan-shan struggle and the joining of forces in Chingkan-shan. He said: "While commemorating the 50th anniversary of the joining of forces in Chingkan-shan, we must, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, carry forward the Chingkan-shan spirit and struggle hard to fulfill the general task for the new period. We must build Chingkan-shan and the old revolutionary bases in Kiangsi well."

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Other speakers included representatives from Shaoshan, from the masses of Ningkan County and veteran comrades who took part in the Chingkan-shan struggle. Huang Chih-chen led the participants in the rally in holding ceremony for the laying of the foundation of the monument to the joining of forces in Chingkan-shan at the worksite on the west end of the bridge where the forces were joined.

#### INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS REPORTED IN KIANGSU

OW050145Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The working class and laboring people in Nanking Municipality held various activities to celebrate 1 May, International Labor Day. They resolved to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in embarking on the new Long March and to strive for the realization of the general task in the new period.

A joint celebration meeting was held by the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial Revolutionary Committee, Nanking PLA units, the provincial military district, the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee and the Nanking Municipal Revolutionary Committee at the Great Hall of the People in Nanking on 1 May to mark International Labor Day.

Attending the joint celebration meeting were responsible persons of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Chu Chiang, Chung Kuo-chu, Chou Tse, Ting Ko-tse, Huang Chao-tien, (Wang Tung-shih), (Chin Hsin), Chang Chung-liang, Tai Wei-jan and Chang Jui-ying; responsible persons of Nanking PLA units Nieh Feng-chih, Tu Ping, Wu Shih-hung, Tuan Huan-ching, Liu Hsi-yuan, Liao Jung-piao, Hu Ta-jung and Huang Chen-tang; responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC Committee Yang Ting-pao, (Hu Yu-fang), (Tseng Liu-ching), (Chen Ko-ching), (Liu Shu-hsin), (Chen Chung-fan), (Liao Yun-te) and (Kung Kuang-hsin); and responsible persons of the municipal CCP and revolutionary Committees Wang Chu-pin, Chou Kuo-fan, Lei Chao-ting, Wang Chen, (Tseng Yu-shan), (Liu Feng), Ko Te-chih, (Sung Shu-ping), Chen Yun-lung, (Li Yu), (Yang Chih) and (Ma Chao-hung).

Also attending the joint celebration meeting were responsible persons of the leading organs of Nanking PLA units, the air force of Nanking PLA units, military schools and other PLA units in Nanking; responsible persons of various departments of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; responsible persons of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; responsible persons of mass organizations of Kiangsu Province and Nanking Municipality; representatives of the working class; representatives of model laborers and advanced workers on the industrial and communications front; representatives of Taching-type enterprises; representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants; representatives of scientific, cultural, educational, financial and trade, military and militia fronts in Kiangsu; representatives of patriotic persons; compatriots from Taiwan Province; and returned Overseas Chinese.

The opera troupe of the Political Department of Nanking PLA units, the provincial Peking Opera Troupe and other literary and art units of the province and municipality jointly gave colorful literary and art performances at the meeting.

## HUNAN RURAL WORK PROMOTED BY PARTY COMMITTEE

HK081333Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 May 78 HK

[Summary] When Comrade Hua Kuo-feng presided over work in our province, the provincial CCP Committee followed Chairman Mao's instructions on unfolding the three great revolutionary movements and gained experiences in simultaneously grasping them. These experiences have played a major role in organizing and mobilizing the cadres and masses, clearing away the interference of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and developing agricultural production throughout the province. "Since the North China Agricultural Conference in 1970 and despite natural disasters and interference by Lin Piao and the gang of four, the province has increased grain output by an average of 985.7 million catties each year."

Lin Piao and the gang of four did everything possible to disrupt the national economy in order to usurp party and state power. From the Marxist theoretical system they used the slogan "class struggle" out of context and distorted it, babbling that "the class struggle can include everything else, squeeze out everything else, and replace everything else." They regarded the production struggle and scientific experiment as "illegal activities serving the restoration of capitalism." Under the influence of idealism and metaphysics, some people dared not do anything about production. Production activities were frenziedly attacked and sabotaged by Lin Piao and the gang of four, with the result that the national economy faced collapse. The provincial CCP Committee's ideology of simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements was gradually formed in the struggle against this reactionary trend of thought. However, the gang of four's factional forces in Hunan held that this meant confusing and replacing the key link with everything else, and attacked it as eclecticism.

Hengyang Prefecture has a notorious history of drought, waterlogging and low production. Since 1970, the prefectural CCP Committee has implemented the spirit of the North China Agricultural Conference and the party's rural economy policies. Since 1973, the committee has sent 5,000 cadres each year to the basic levels to conduct education in the party's basic line, thus promoting all work. In the past 8 years, the prefecture has built 9 small cement plants, which provide 200,000 to 300,000 tons of cement a year for the water conservancy work sites. The prefecture has also built 5 small iron and steel plants providing 4,000 tons of steel, 20,000 tons of iron and 2,000 tons of rolled steel for agriculture each year, greatly speeding up agricultural mechanization. Over 500 small hydroelectric stations have been built along the Hsiang and Mi rivers. As a result, the prefecture's grain output has increased by an average of 5.2 percent each year.

The provincial CCP Committee has summed up the experiences of this prefecture, with the result that the rural cadres have come to understand: "Only by simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements, and especially by grasping the materials and methods used for production, can we transform natural conditions and develop agricultural production, can we transform natural conditions and develop agricultural production at high speed."

"Since 1969, the provincial CCP Committee has convened a conference on learning from Tachai every year, including 1974 and 1976 when the gang of four's interference and sabotage were most serious. Three provincial symposia on science and technology work were held precisely at a time when Lin Piao and the gang of four were desperately advocating that 'politics can squeeze out everything else.'"

"These meetings were actually oath-taking meetings for the 50 million people of Hunan to deeply unfold the three great revolutionary movements. They broke through the gang of four's blockage and created the public opinion and an atmosphere for doing a good job of economic work.

"A reason why the party organizations of this province were able to withstand the gang of four's interference and to dare to grasp the production struggle and scientific experiment was that everyone understood that, unless agricultural production is promoted as rapidly as possible, it is impossible to further improve the masses' living standards and that, unless agricultural development is speeded up, without a strong material foundation it is impossible to block the capitalist road and difficult to consolidate the collective economy and the worker-peasant alliance. From their own experiences they have profoundly realized the great political significance of grasping the class struggle, the production struggle and scientific experiment."

As a result of persisting in simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements, the party organizations at all levels in the province have enabled the cadres and masses to establish the ideological style of uttering less empty words, doing more work, seeking truth from facts and industriousness. Their main experiences in this respect are as follows:

1. Stay at selected basic-level units, conduct investigation and study, and grasp one-third. Since 1970, the province, prefectures and counties have annually sent 100,000 cadres to the rural areas to stay at selected basic units and grasp one-third. They eat, live and labor with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and grasp the revolutionization of the leadership groups, the orientation and road for developing production and the specific measures for increasing agricultural production. The interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four failed to shake their resolve to do a good job of this work;
2. Train hard in technical and professional matters so as to transform themselves from outsiders into insiders. In recent years, an atmosphere of studying science and technology and training hard in professional work has gradually been formed in the province.
3. It is necessary to formulate meticulous plans and specific and careful measures and arrangements and to oppose the issuing of useless instructions and general calls which fail to solve any problem.

"The provincial CCP Committee's guiding ideology of simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements is clearcut. However, the provincial CCP Committee has understood through analysis that the internal wounds caused to the contingent of cadres by the serious interference of Lin Biao and the gang of four are deep and serious. Many problems still exist in actual work. Although the province's annual rate of increase of grain production over the past 7 years has been higher than the national average, a situation of no progress occurred twice.

"Wise leader Chairman Hua clearly pointed out in his government work report that the three great revolutionary movements should be grasped simultaneously. This greatly encouraged the cadres and masses of the province. The provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of provincial, prefectural and county cadres which seriously studied the general task for the new period, exposed contradictions, found the shortcomings, and pledged to integrate the three great revolutionary movements still more tightly in accordance with the arrangements of the party Central Committee and to raise Hunan's agriculture to a new level in the not too distant future."



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#### HUPEH COUNTY HANDLES CRIMINAL COVERUP

HK081017Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 HK

[Text] The Enshin Prefectural CCP Committee recently approved a report by the Hofeng County party committee on checking up on and handling the case of (Chin Cheng-fu), a poor peasant and member of (Liufeng) commune, who received blows and became crippled as a result of being persecuted. The prefectural party committee also informed the entire prefecture about the case.

The Hofeng County party committee has strictly handled (Lu Yen-feng), secretary of the party branch of (Pailang) production brigade of (Liufeng) commune, and other people who exploited their posts and power and cruelly dealt blows at and persecuted (Chin Cheng-fu), who wrote letters to the county party committee. This has been warmly supported by the masses of cadres and people. The people's democratic right to write letters and pay visits to the party committees has been protected.

(Lu Yen-feng) violated the party's principles and acted like a despot after assuming the post of secretary of the production brigade party branch in 1974. He appointed people by favoritism, connived at and assigned important posts to bad people, and made false accusations against and dealt blows at good people.

(Lu Yen-feng's) brother-in-law was originally a teacher at a public primary school. He was dismissed because of moral degeneracy. (Lu Yen-feng) later arranged for his brother-in-law to work as a teacher at a people-run primary school despite the opposition of other members of the party branch. However, his brother-in-law was still promiscuous, having a very bad influence among the masses.

The grandfather of a cousin of (Lu Yen-feng) was the head of a puppet hundred [pao 0202]. He was suppressed by our people's government during the land reform. Thus, (Lu's) cousin hated our government. In 1971, (Lu Yen-feng) arranged for him to work as an accountant in a production team. He always withheld the work points that should have been awarded to commune members for their labor. He embezzled 228 yuan from a factory, exploited his post and power and arbitrarily indulged in promiscuity. He was dismissed from his post by the masses in 1975. Later, (Lu Yen-feng) arranged for him to work as an accountant in a pharmaceutical plant of the production brigade and as a caterer at a primary school of the production brigade.

(Sun Hsien-yu), an accountant of the No 5 production team where (Lu Yen-feng) worked, was a ruffian. He had an adulterous relationship with a landlord's daughter for a long period of time. (Yu Cheng-kuo) criticized and educated him several times. (Sun Hsien-yu) and the landlord's daughter held grudges against him. They conspired to poison (Yu Cheng-kuo) on a certain day in September 1975. Fortunately, (Yu) was saved in the nick of time. Not only did (Lu Yen-feng) not investigate this case of attempted murder, but he even vigorously recruited (Sun) into the party. The masses were very angry about the incident.

Since May 1974, (Chin Cheng-fu), a poor peasant and commune member, has sent several letters to the commune, county, prefecture, province and all the way up to the central departments concerned to expose the case of (Lu Yen-feng) and to make accusations against him. (Lu Yen-feng) dealt a series of blows at and took revenge against (Chin Cheng-fu) after learning about the situation. In October 1975 (Lu Yen-feng) again exploited his post and power and carefully plotted. Under the pretext of clearing up economic problems, he organized a production brigade investigation group and sent it to the No 5 production team. A mass rally was held to criticize and struggle against (Chin Cheng-fu), which made him very angry. He left the rally and said that he was going to the commune to think things out. (Lu Yen-feng) and other people used the excuse of his running away from criticism and struggle, pushed him to the floor and unlawfully beat him up.



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As a result, (Chin Cheng-fu's) left eye was damaged. They then went to his house and made a search, finding some 18 pieces of material which (Chin Cheng-fu) was preparing to send to the upper level.

Not long afterwards, (Lu Yen-feng) used the opportunity of the production brigade's rally to criticize capitalism to forcefully hang a black label on (Chin Cheng-fu), had him brought up to the rostrum of the rally and showed him to the public. He also tied (Chin's) hands behind his back for as long as 3 hours.

What was even more serious was the fact that on a certain day in August last year (Lu Yen-feng) and his close followers including (Sun Hsien-yu) made some excuses to viciously beat up (Chin Cheng-fu). His left eye was beaten to such an extent that he completely lost sight in it. The occipital bone on the left side of his head was broken and he became unconscious. When (Chin Cheng-fu) regained consciousness, (Lu Yen-feng) ordered people to tie him up and sent him to the commune. The next day, (Lu Yen-feng) led people to the house of (Chin Cheng-fu) and found 27 drafts of letters totaling 298 pages which were to be sent to the upper level.

During the last 10 days of October 1977, the Enshih Prefectural CCP Committee instructed the Hofeng County party committee to immediately organize an investigation group to go to (Pailang) production brigade in (Liufeng) commune to investigate the case of (Chin Cheng-fu) who sent letters to accuse (Lu Yen-feng), secretary of the production brigade party branch, of dealing blows at, taking revenge against and persecuting him until he became crippled. Repeated investigations prove that the problems exposed by (Chin Cheng-fu) are true.

The Hofeng County party committee held that the fact that the county party committee did not discover this serious case for such a long period after the smashing of the gang of four shows that the work style of the county party committee is not sufficiently serious. The incident was allowed to develop to such a serious extent because the principal responsible comrade of the (Liufeng) commune party committee adopted a serious bureaucratic attitude toward the incident. The county party committee ordered him to make a self-examination in written form.

The county party committee order (Wan Chu-yao), member of the commune party committee who took charge of the work of (Pailang) production brigade, to make a public self-examination at the production brigade's mass rally in order to recoup the party's political influence. The county party committee decided to dismiss (Lu Yen-feng), secretary of the (Pailang) production brigade party branch and the chief murderer who dealt blows at and persecuted (Chin Cheng-fu) until he became crippled, from all his posts inside and outside the party and discharged him from the party. The government and legal departments will punish him according to law. Other people who were involved in the incident have been handled according to the nature of their individual cases.

KWANGSI HAILS HUA'S NATIONALITIES WORK

HK060749Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kwangsi autonomous regional CCP and revolutionary committees held a ceremonious rally in the regional Revolutionary Committee's auditorium on the afternoon of 4 May to warmly hail wise leader Chairman Hua's recent inscription for China's nationalities work. The inscription reads: "People of all nationalities, unite and make the motherland a modern and powerful socialist country."

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Attending the rally were Chin Ying-chi, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Hsu Chi-hai and Liao Sheng-tung, Standing Committee members of the regional party committee and vice chairmen of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Liang Hua-hsin, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the regional party committee; Chou Kuang-chun, Huang Jung and Ho I-Jan, vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; (Tao Chih-yin) and (Chen An), advisers to the regional Revolutionary Committee; Chung Feng, Mo Nei-chun, Lu Hsiu-hsuan, Shih Chao-tang, (Lin Ko-wu), Cheng Chien-hsuan and Huang Chi-han, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee; responsible comrades of the Kwangsi Military District and the PLA units stationed in Nanning; some members of the regional Revolutionary Committee and some members of the regional CPPCC Committee who are in Nanning; and responsible comrades of various regional fronts. Also attending the rally were representatives of various nationalities in this region. Over 1,200 people attended the rally.

The rally was presided over by Liang Hua-hsin, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the regional party committee. Chin Ying-chi, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, read Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription and spoke at the rally.

Comrade Chin Ying-chi said: Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription is a powerful motive force for promoting all work. It is also a powerful ideological weapon for departments of nationalities' united front work and for cadres and people in nationalities' districts to use in doing a good job of nationalities work.

We must use manpower and material and financial resources to energetically help minority nationality areas and particularly the border areas so as to promote their economic construction. Culture, science and other socialist causes more quickly and to realize the new great leap forward. We must develop this region's national economy at high speed, comprehensively fulfill or overfulfill the state plans, repay Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's cordial concern and greet the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region with outstanding achievements.

In conclusion, Comrade Chin Ying-chi stressed: We must respond to wise leader Chairman Hua's call on studying again and again and uniting again and again. We must rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, study the documents of the 11th CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC, study the new constitution and the party's nationalities policy, study science and technology, develop the excellent stable and unified situation, mobilize all positive factors, unite with all forces that can be united with, strive to realize the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country and strive to build the motherland into a modern and powerful socialist country.

#### KWANGTUNG-KWANGSI CROPS AFFECTED BY WEATHER

OW070738Y Peking NCNA in English 0710 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 May (HSINHUA)--Kwangtung and Kwangsi in south China have in the main completed the rushed transplanting of early rice and sowing of grain, peanut, sugarcane and other spring crops in the face of 40-days of incessant rain and low temperatures.

Rain was continuous from March to early April, and temperatures remained low in south China. This meant short days and delayed the nursing of seedlings. In some areas, seedlings rotted. Early rice transplanting was several days later than in previous years.

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Cadres and commune members in Kwangtung Province raced against time to transplant rice. At the busiest time, about 16 million people took part in the work. Up to now, more than two million hectares of early rice have been transplanted. Hsi Chung-hsun, second secretary of the provincial party committee, and other provincial, prefectural and county leaders led large numbers of cadres to villages to give on-the-spot guidance. The Canton units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army also provided assistance with manpower.

In the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, commune members concentrated their manpower and farm machines on transplanting early rice as soon as spring-harvested crops were reaped. The more than 1.3 million hectares of early rice were transplanted in a very short space of time. Harrowing was done and fertilizer applied in some areas.

#### CANTON WRITER DISCUSS LOVE IN LITERATURE, ART

HK021120Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 1 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Canton branch of the Writers Association recently invited some writers and literary and art editors in Canton to discuss the question of love in literary and art works. (Huang Lin-ying), vice chairman of the Canton branch of the Writers Association, presided over the forum. Comrades Wu Yu-heng, (Yu Feng), (I Ju), (I Kung) and (Feng Yang) spoke. Comrades Tu Ai, (Chen Peng Yuan) and (Hsiao Yin) delivered written speeches. The comrades furiously noted in their speeches: The gang of four vigorously promoted the dictatorship of fascism in culture and classified the description of love as a restricted area in literary and art creation. Proceeding from the demands for creating factional literature and art and for restoring capitalism, renegade Chiang Ching slandered the healthy love folk songs which were sung among the masses as the songs of lovers. She also denounced the works which described love. On the other hand, she greatly appreciated and approved the bad works which corrupted the masses and undermined the revolutionary fighting spirit.

Under the wanton destruction of the gang of four, many outstanding literary and art works such as the "Song of Youth" were banned for many years. The healthy description of love also disappeared from literary and art works. As a result, pornographic manuscripts were passed among the masses. Some youths were corrupted. An evil wind blew among the masses, causing great harm and danger to our social life.

The comrades who spoke at the forum noted: Love and marriage are a part of the social life and relations between people. In class society, love and marriage reflect the class relations between people. Thus, they are a social problem of general significance. Literature and art are mirrors that reflect the social life. They describe love and marriage, which is not wrong, but is necessary. A progressive and revolutionary writer can completely reflect social contradictions and the class struggle and expose the trend of the social development through the correct description of the love relationship. He can also teach the people what kind of thinking, feeling, moral concept, style of living and so on to cultivate and foster. This is all the more important for the youths who lack experience in social life and in class struggle.

Many comrades cited many outstanding works in Chinese and foreign literary and art history as examples and talked about the profound role of the correct description of love in exposing the social contradictions. For example, the works of Shakespeare reflected the social contradictions through the love tragedies or comedies. "The Story of West Chamber," our country's well-known literary work, courageously attacked feudal society through the description of love story between Chui Ying-ying and Chang Sheng. The great work "The Dream of Red Chamber" which predicted the inevitable collapse of feudal society, was also based on the love tragedy of Chia Pao-yu and Lin Tai-yu.

The description of love reflects one aspect of social life, this must be affirmed. However, whether to describe love or not depends on the experiences of the writer himself and on the genre and theme of his work.

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ECONOMIC SCIENTIFIC PLANNING FORUM HELD IN CHENGDU

HK090152Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 78 HK

[Summary] "From 17 to 23 April the Economic Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences held a forum in Chengdu on economic scientific planning in the three provinces of Szechwan, Yunnan and Kweichow. Comrade Sun Yeh-fang of the Economic Research Institute presided. The forum was attended by some 30 persons, including representatives of the Propaganda Department of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial Philosophy and Social Science Research Institute, the (?Policy) Research Office of the provincial CCP Committee, the party school of the provincial CCP Committee, the party school of Chungking Municipal CCP Committee, Szechwan University, Chengdu University, Chungking University, the Southwest Normal College, the provincial Planning Committee, the provincial Industry and Communications Group, the Propaganda Department of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and Yunnan University."

The participants vehemently denounced the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging economic scientific research. They pointed out: "The 'two assessments' dished up by the gang of four not only caused grave consequences on the education front, but also brought tremendous calamity to economic scientific research work. They maliciously slandered and negated Marxist economic science and equated it with revisionism. They disguised their anti-Marxist fallacies as 'creative Marxism' to scare and deceive people. They stuck hats on and beat with sticks anyone who refused to follow them, causing tremendous confusion in people's thinking. Even today, some people still harbor forgotten trepidation."

"Under the serious interference and sabotage of the gang of four, some economic research work in Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechwan was abolished and some was forced to halt. Fiscal and economic (?trial work) in fiscal and economic colleges and institutes of higher education was abolished. Provincial and municipal party schools ceased operating. Some volumes of books and research materials collected over many years were turned into pulp, others were [words indistinct]. Economic theorists were savagely persecuted, and many of them were compelled to find other work."

The participants held: "The gang of four and their factional network have been smashed. However, the pernicious influence of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and counterrevolutionary ideological system is certainly not something which can be cleaned up in one try. Only by fighting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four well, thoroughly discrediting the essence of their reactionary theories, turning chaos into order and carrying out reform from the top down can we completely wash away their poison, strengthen economic scientific research and better serve the four modernizations."

In discussing the topics for economic scientific research planning, the meeting pointed out: It is essential to do well in studying and propagating the economic theories of Marx, Engels and Lenin and Chairman Mao's development of Marxist political economy, and in systematically criticizing the fallacies of the gang of four and their followers. It is necessary to conduct research in major current economic problems to stimulate China's socialist revolution and construction. A series of meetings should be held to look into various economic research topics.

"In conclusion, the comrades at the forum advanced many opinions on reviving, establishing and putting on a sound basis economic scientific research organs, strengthening and augmenting the ranks of economic theorists, strengthening the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, guidance for local research organs, strengthening party leadership over economic scientific research and improving the conditions for such research."



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#### SZECHWAN LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY SOIREE

HK021114Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 1 May 78 HK

[Summary] "Szechwan Province, Chengtu Municipality and the Chengtu PLA units jointly held a soiree on the evening of 30 April to celebrate May Day." The joint soiree was held at the Szechwan Theater and the Red Flag Theater.

"Attending were Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Chengtu PLA units; Wu Ko-hua, commander of the Chengtu PLA units; Kung Shih-chuan, second political commissar of the Chengtu PLA units; Chen Hsien-jui, political commissar of the Chengtu PLA units; Hsu Meng-hsia, first secretary of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee; other responsible party, government and army comrades at provincial and municipal levels and responsible persons of the CPPCC Committees at provincial and municipal levels."

Over 3,000 people attended the joint soiree, including responsible comrades of departments and committees and of mass organizations at provincial and municipal levels; representatives of labor models, combat heroes, advanced workers, scientific and educational workers, and masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

#### LHASA RALLY HAILS HUA'S INSCRIPTION ON NATIONAL UNITY

OW090157Y Lhasa Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 4 May, the Tibet Autonomous Regional CCP Committee held a rally at the Working People's Culture Palace in Lhasa Municipality to warmly celebrate Chairman Hua's shining inscription on national unity.

At the rally, held in an atmosphere of militant unity among all fraternal nationalities, more than 1,000 happy young people, representing all nationalities from all fronts in the Lhasa area, were in high spirits. They chatted happily with one another and expressed their determination to utilize Chairman Hua's shining inscription as powerful weapon to deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes of sabotaging national unity, to further strengthen national unity, to carry out the work of nationalities well and to strive to attain the magnificent goal of socialism's four modernizations.

Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Niu Jui-chou, Lo-sang-tzu-cheng, Wang Chu-Chuan, Chang Kueisen, (Lo Lien), Lang Chieh and other responsible persons of the autonomous region party and revolutionary committees, the Tibet Military District and Lhasa Municipality were present at the rally. Vice Chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee Pa-pa-la Ko-lieh-lang-chieh, (Chen Chang), (Lang-teng-chu-chang-chu), (Shen-chu-lo-san-pin-tun), (Ho-ping-shih-san-wang-ting), [names indistinct] and (La-chi-to-chi) were also present.

The rally began with the strains of "The East Is Red." Pa Sang, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, presided over the rally, while Comrade Tien Pao, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, read the shining inscription of Chairman Hua on national unity.

Comrade Tien Pao said: [begin recording] "Inspired by the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well, we must use Chairman Hua's shining inscription as a powerful weapon to deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary



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crimes in sabotaging Chairman Mao's policy on nationalities; conduct extensive reeducation in the party's policy on nationalities; make efforts to carry out the work of nationalities well and further strengthen national unity. [end recording]

#### AN PING-SHENG ATTENDS MODEL WORKERS FORUM

HK020702Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] On the eve of International Labor Day, 1 May, the Yunnan Provincial Trade Union Federation, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee, the Industry and Communications Political Department of the provincial CCP Committee, the Agriculture and Forestry Political Department of the provincial CCP Committee, the Finance and Trade Political Department of the provincial Construction Commission and the Political Department of the provincial Office for National Defense Industry jointly held a forum of representatives of model workers, advanced producers, advanced workers and advanced shifts throughout the province. An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chao Tseng-i, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and (Li Yuan), (Chang Tso-chung) and (Hsiao An-pu), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee, met and held talks with all representatives who attended the forum. Comrade An ping-sheng spoke at the forum.

Attending the forum were a total of 159 representatives of model workers, advanced producers, advanced workers, Taching-type enterprises and advanced units and shifts in learning from Taching in industry of the industry and communications, capital construction, forestry and agriculture, finance and trade, national defense industry, culture and education, public health and others fronts from various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities throughout the province. More than half of all participants were old model workers from before the Cultural Revolution. This model workers forum was the first held in our province since the smashing of the gang of four by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. The forum began on 28 April and ended on 30 April.

#### BRIEFS

TIBET CADRES MEETING--The Tibet regional party committee on 12 April called a meeting of cadres at or above county and regimental levels in organs directly under the autonomous region, in factories, mines, enterprises in Lhasa Municipality and in PLA units stationed in the Lhasa area to convey the guidelines of the National Science Conference. Responsible comrades of party, army and government organs in Tibet, including Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, (Liu Jui-chou), (Ko Yu-shan) and Wang Chu-chuan attended the meeting. In her speech, Pa Sang, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, urged all leading cadres to study well the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Premier Teng and to pay close attention to the three great revolutionary movements. She also called on party committees at all levels to strengthen leadership over scientific and technological work. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 14 Apr 78 OW]

HOPEI'S LIU TZU-HOU RECEIVES MODEL WORKERS

CW050250Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Summary] (?On 1 May) some model and advanced workers held a discussion meeting in Shihchiachuang. "The comrades proudly expressed their determination to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, foster lofty ideals, set high goals and advance courageously toward the splendid 'four modernizations' goal."

Attending the discussion meeting were more than 30 model and advanced workers from the industry, communications, capital construction, finance and trade, science and technology, culture and education and public health fronts.

"Responsible comrades of the provincial party and Revolutionary Committees and the Shihchiachuang prefectural and municipal party committees Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui, Wang Chin-shan, Kuo Chih, Ku Chi-feng, (Chin Chi-che) and Chang Chien-yao received the model workers and advanced workers attending the discussion meeting. Ku Chi-feng, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, responsible comrades of Shihchiachuang Prefecture and Municipality, and responsible comrades of provincial, prefectural and municipal trade unions attended the discussion meeting. Comrade Ku Chi-feng spoke at the meeting.

"On behalf of the provincial party committee, Ku Chi-feng extended greetings to the model and advanced workers who attended the meeting. He encouraged the workers to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four; diligently study science and technology to carry out the general task in the new period; bring into full play their pacesetter role; be good vanguards in the three great revolutionary movements; lead the masses of workers in bringing about a new high tide in socialist labor emulation in order to encourage everyone to emulate advanced workers, learn from them, overtake them, and help workers who lag behind; and make greater contributions to building a modern, powerful socialist country."

INNER MONGOLIA DAILY HAILS HUA INSCRIPTION

CW070706Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[INNER MONGOLIA DAILY 4 May Editorial: "Strengthen National Unity, Proceed With a New Long March"]

[Excerpts] Chairman Hua's splendid inscription shines with the radiance of Mao Tsetung Thought and embodies the wise leader's boundless concern for people of all nationalities. It fully reflects the fundamental interests of people of all nationalities and their strong desire to widely publicize, thoroughly study and conscientiously implement Chairman Hua's splendid inscription throughout Inner Mongolia. Alongside propagation of the new period's general task and the new constitution, implementing Chairman Hua's inscription is of tremendous immediate, as well as far-reaching historical significance in the comprehensive development of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four; fight the third campaign well and thoroughly criticize the gang of four's crimes undermining national unity. These activities are also vital to reeducation in the nationality policy in Inner Mongolia; implementation of party nationality policy; strengthening of national solidarity, successful implementation of nationality work and consolidation of the motherland's unification; acceleration of the region's social revolution and construction and fulfillment of the new period's general task.

In order to implement Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription, it is most essential to continuously and thoroughly develop the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. In the third campaign we must thoroughly expose and scathingly criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes in sowing discord among different nationalities, undermining national solidarity and creating national divisions.

In order to implement Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription, it is necessary to conduct thorough reeducation in the nationality policy throughout the region, and to further implement the party's nationality policy. It is also necessary, through reeducation in the nationality policy, to help the masses of cadres and people understand the class essence of nationality problems and to master the use of Marxist viewpoints and methods in handling these problems. It is essential to vigorously promote and train communist cadres of minority nationalities, and help national minorities use and develop their own languages and alphabets and honor their customs and habits. In practical work, it is essential to fully understand the autonomy of minority nationalities and their peculiar needs. Cadres and masses of various nationalities should love, learn from, cooperate with and unite with one another. They must prevent and overcome bourgeois nationalism. Both Han chauvinism and local nationalism are detrimental to national unity. Cadres and masses of Han nationality should guard against and overcome the influence of Han chauvinist ideology while those of minority nationalities should guard against and overcome the influence of local nationalist ideology. Meanwhile, it is necessary to deal relentless blows at the handful of class enemies trying to undermine national unity.

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region's location on the motherland's northern border region is of great strategic importance. Acceleration of the region's socialist construction is of great significance in carrying out the new period's general task and making good preparations for the war against aggression. We must clearly understand the political significance of quickly developing our region's economic and cultural potential. We must extensively develop the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture and animal husbandry and strive to do good work in industrial, agricultural and livestock production as well as in other construction work.

#### SHANSI MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING ON GENERAL TASK

SK071330Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] Recently the party committee of the Shansi Military District held an (?educational preparation) meeting participated in by principal responsible persons of political and propaganda departments of various military subdistricts. In coordination with the work of the Shansi Military District and the [words indistinct] of PLA units and militia in Shansi, the meeting discussed how to publicize the new period's general task with great fanfare.

Comrades attending the meeting (?mapped out plans) to publicize the new period's general task and the new constitution, and emphatically studied the following questions: 1) the relationship between the new period and socialism on the one hand and the four modernizations on the other; 2) the line, principles, policies, methods and grand plans for fulfilling the general task; 3) how to closely combine the publicity of the general task with the third campaign of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four; 4) how to (words indistinct) the long-term goals and the fighting tasks in the new period; and 5) favorable conditions and main difficulties in fulfillment of the general task and how to bring into play the role of PLA units and militia as an exemplary shock force in publicizing and fulfilling the general task.

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During the meeting the party committee of the Shansi Military District drew up measures to publicize on a large scale the new constitution and the general task for the new period, and the Political Department of the Shansi Military District supplied a 20,000-word article on publicity of the general task and task questions and answers to be publicized for militiamen.

To conclude the meeting, Comrade Wang Fu-chih, secretary of the party committee and commander of the Shansi Military District, delivered a speech expounding the significance of publicizing the new period's general task and urging the various party committees in departments subordinate to the Shansi Military District to include this important political task on their agenda, pay close attention to it and carry it out effectively.

#### MODERNIZATION OF MANAGEMENT AT KAILUAN COAL COMPLEX

OWO/0913Y Peking NCNA in English 0841 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Tangshan, 7 May (HSINHUA)--The 100,000 workers, cadres and technicians at Kailuan, China's biggest coal producing centre, are pressing on with a newly drawn-up plan for modernizing Kailuan's seven collieries. According to the plan, Kailuan will in the forthcoming eight years catch up with or approach the world's advanced coal producing countries in mechanized mining, in management and in major production and economic norms.

"The workers have played no insignificant part in working out the plan," said Deputy Chief Engineer Chiao Chueh-chai of the Kailuan coal mines. "Representatives of veteran miners, cadres and technical personnel together made detailed investigations into the production capacity of the existing mines and equipment, the amount of coal reserves and their distribution, and the possibility of tapping production potential and making economic use of time and investment. The draft plan worked out on the basis of these investigations was discussed at many mass meetings." The annual and quarterly production plans are also carried out after mass discussions. The party committees at various levels see to it that the masses are fully consulted before they approve a plan or the design of a key project.

For each of the 360 different kinds of work in Kailuan, there is a complete set of rules and regulations. These were established by those who do the jobs, through discussion and debate. In the course of what is called "open-door rectification" sessions held regularly by the party committees at all levels, the masses, party or non-party, are encouraged to comment on the work of the leadership. Moreover, the people are entitled to the right to put up big-character posters to criticize anybody in the leadership at any level if they think it is proper to do so. This is a fundamental right of the Chinese people, protected by the law.

In September last year, production of the No 4 mining team of the Fankechuang colliery was affected by accidents. A poster was put up by a few young workers criticizing the team's leadership for having failed to enforce efficient management and also criticizing lax discipline by a small number of miners. Mimeographed copies of the poster were issued by the colliery party committee to all other teams with a covering note from the party committee.

The No four team held a mass meeting at which the party secretary made a self-criticism and called on the miners to follow the example of the poster's writers, to criticize and suggest ways to strengthen management and discipline. Another aspect of democratic management is that the workers manage their own affairs.



The Kailuan workers are divided into 9,000 groups. Each group has elected its own nucleus consisting of five or seven workers. A group of 15 support operators in Machiakou colliery has for its nucleus a group leader, a worker in charge of political and propaganda work, an old miner with 20 years' experience in charge of safety in production, and a man responsible for keeping the daily accounts of the consumption of timber and other material. The fifth member of the nucleus is a person who takes care of the workers' living. If anyone in the group has difficulties, such as illness in his family, he will do his best to help or will apply for some subsidy for the person in difficulties.

Kailuan maintains discipline mainly by arousing the miners' socialist consciousness and sense of responsibility for the country. With regard to those who break regulations, they are helped, generally through persuasion by their workmates, to mend their ways. Organizational penalties are imposed only in a small number of cases on those who make repeated errors, which result in grave consequences.

A young miner in his early 20's of Luchiatuo colliery had seldom been punctual for work. After the "masses-educating-masses" meetings, young Wang is now as hard working and enthusiastic as others. He puts it that it is "to make up for the losses I caused to the country when I was lazy", he said. His change, as he relates it, was a rather long and complicated process, during which dozens of old miners, including his father and grandfather, told him what the miners' life was like before liberation and about the meaning of working for socialism today. "They persuaded me. I have come to love my work, although it is harder than other work," he declared. "Thanks to the help of my comrades, I have learned how to be a master of the country."

#### BRIEFS

**TIENTSIN TRAFFIC SAFETY**--On 14 April the Tientsin Safety Committee held a rally with some 5,000 participating, including responsible comrades of the Tientsin Revolutionary Committee, to sum up experience, commend advanced units and individuals in safeguarding traffic safety and urge the entire municipality to improve traffic order. At the rally 409 advanced units and collectives and 1,376 advanced individuals were acclaimed. The rally called on all units concerned to: 1) enhance understanding of the importance of traffic safety; 2) educate the people to attach importance to it; 3) properly educate drivers in vehicle control and traffic safety; 4) improve city appearance and insure smooth operation of vehicles and 5) strictly handle traffic accidents. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 20 Apr 78 Sk]

**TIENTSIN 1 MAY ACTIVITIES**--The people of Tientsin celebrated International Labor Day, 1 May, with various activities. While no joint celebration party was held in Tientsin this year, various celebrations were held in specific units at the basic level. All parks were opened to the public yesterday. Rich and colorful performances were presented in various theaters and gymnasiums. In the days around 1 May, plants, rural areas, PLA units, stores, schools and scientific and research departments at basic levels successively held symposiums, literary and art soirees and film parties for model workers and advanced producers. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 2 May 78 SK]

**TIENTSIN GRAIN BUREAU**--The Grain Bureau of Hopei Ward in Tientsin Municipality has allocated some materials to its staff and workers whose homes were destroyed by earthquakes in order to help them rebuild them, and urged them to return public property to the bureau when dismantling their houses. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK]



HEILUNGKIANG CCP COMMITTEE URGES STUDY OF CONSTITUTION

OW090339Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular recently calling on all localities in the province to regard the study and propagation of the new constitution as a major task, to take firm and effective measures to make it a success and to swiftly whip up a new upsurge in its mass study and propagation. The circular demanded the following:

1. In the light of the Central Committee's guidelines and each locality's actual situation, party committees at all levels must adopt effective measures, and while widely publicizing the new period's general task, immediately start a new upsurge in mass study and propagation of the new constitution throughout the province.
2. The provincial party committee designated May as the month for studying and disseminating the new constitution. During this month cadres, staff and workers must concentrate on extensive in-depth study and propagation of the new constitution.
3. All leading cadres at all levels and office cadres at the provincial, prefectural, league, municipal, county, banner and commune levels must propagate the new constitution and lecture the masses on it.
4. All prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties, banners and communes, as well as large factories, mines and enterprises, must gradually establish lecture teams in groups according to actual situation in order to disseminate the constitution.
5. The more than 70,000 cadres who have gone to grassroots units throughout the province should become the nucleus of study and propagation of the new constitution.
6. All prefectures, leagues, municipalities, counties and banners must select and commend as models those who have observed discipline and the law, resolutely defended the constitution and struggled against bad elements. They should simultaneously select typical cases where the socialist legal system was undermined and the state's and people's interests and rights endangered or violated and, giving these cases full publicity, properly deal with them by punishing the criminals according to law. Typical serious violations of law and discipline must be selected on provincial, prefectural, league and municipal levels and publicized after thorough investigations.
7. It is necessary to properly handle letters and visits from the public. Leading comrades of all party committees must spend a certain amount of time and effort in this work. In addition, they must personally deal with serious cases.
8. The mass media and literary and art organizations must regard study and dissemination of the new constitution as an important task. They must adopt various effective forms and methods to attract the masses' attention so as to continuously deepen the upsurge in study and propagation of the new constitution through (?extensive) activities and publicity.
9. Once constitution month ends, all localities, departments and units must continue propagating the constitution among the masses.

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HEILUNGKIANG DAILY Editorial

OW090446Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[HEILUNGKIANG DAILY editorial: "Further Study and Publicize the New Constitution"--date not given]

[Excerpt] The new constitution adopted by the Fifth NPC is the general guide to bringing about great order across our country in the new period of socialist revolution and construction, the fundamental law to consolidate and strengthen our dictatorship of the proletariat, and an important guarantee for carrying out the new period's general tasks.

While continuing to study and publicize Chairman Hua's work report and the new period's general tasks, it is very important to widely publicize the new constitution and Vice Chairman Yeh's report on revision of the constitution.

According to the spirit of the party Central Committee's plan and the provincial party committee's circular, party committees at all levels must immediately formulate concrete plans to study and publicize the new constitution from the highest organizations down, and from cities to the countryside.

Studying and publicizing the new constitution should be combined with the current struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Out of their counterrevolutionary need to usurp party and state power, the evil gang of four placed themselves above the party and people, ignored party discipline and the country's laws, tried their utmost to pervert and distort the proletarian character of our constitution and legal system and totally negated the vital role of our constitution and legal system in socialist revolution and construction. They viciously vilified our legal system, saying it was transplanted from capitalist countries, was revisionist and old. They also talked about changing the dictatorship of the proletariat and smashing the judicial and public security organs and vigorously incited anarchism and ultrademocracy, vainly attempting to throw the proletarian state into chaos. In studying and publicizing the new constitution, the masses must be mobilized to expose and criticize the gang of four's fallacies and crimes in undermining the socialist legal system, eliminate their poisonous influence and insure successful implementation of the new constitution.

To enhance implementation of the new constitution, leading organs at all levels should actively support good people and promote healthy tendencies. It is necessary to vigorously commend and support activists who consciously abide by the constitution and the legal system, treasure and protect public property, observe labor discipline, maintain public order, respect social moral standards, guard state secrets and dare to oppose bad persons and deeds. It is necessary to vigorously commend and encourage cadres who correctly implement the principle of democratic centralism, promote socialist democracy well, forge close ties with the masses, listen to their opinions, are concerned for their welfare, do collective production work and wholeheartedly serve the people. It is necessary to encourage the masses to show they are masters of the country, as well as to encourage them to actively defend the new constitution, courageously expose bad persons and deeds and resolutely struggle against any illegal acts. At the proper time, in coordination with the "two blows" movement, it is necessary to select a number of typical cases--cases of violating the socialist legal system, endangering the interests of the state and the people, infringing on people's rights--especially cases involving law enforcement personnel--by giving them wide publicity and punishing the offenders according to law. It is necessary to pay attention to people's letters and visits and strengthen their disposition.

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At present it is necessary to step up handling of unsettled cases caused by the gang of four over the past few years. It is necessary to select a number of cases of serious violations and publish them in the newspapers. As for serious cases involving retaliation against people who accused cadres of law violations, it is necessary to make the facts and their handling public, in order to enhance the concept of the rule of law among cadres and the masses so that they will consciously abide by the new constitution.

We must strive to create an atmosphere in which cadres take the lead in obeying the law, the masses consciously obey the law, and state organs and law enforcement departments act strictly according to law.

#### KIRIN TEACHERS STUDY TENG SPEECH ON EDUCATION

SK080944Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] Over the past few days, masses of teachers in Changchun municipal higher, secondary and elementary educational institutions and schools have enthusiastically and sincerely studied and discussed Vice Chairman Teng's important speech at the National Education Conference. They unanimously held: In the speech Vice Chairman Teng upholds the great banner of Chairman Mao; gives a profound exposition of Chairman Mao's thought and party policy on education; gives a Marxist answer, in the fields of theory and line, to key questions urgently requiring solution in current education work; sets straight important rights and wrongs upset by the gang of four; explicitly settles the issue of further implementing the fundamental policy on education--that it should serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor--and points out a clear direction for advance on the education front to realize the new period's general task.

On hearing Vice Chairman Teng's speech, comrades of the Kirin Provincial Education Bureau were full of excitement and held an enthusiastic discussion. Comrade (Han Jue-feng), deputy director of the Kirin Provincial Education Bureau, gave his opinion as follows: [begin recording] Vice Chairman Teng's speech at the National Education Conference provided a profound analysis of Chairman Mao's basic policy on education--that it should serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor. Proletarian politics means different things in different stages of history. China has now advanced into a new historical period of development, and the 11th CCP Congress and the Fifth National People's Congress laid down the new period's general task for the entire party and people. Realization of this general task accords with the common wishes and basic interests of the people of various nationalities throughout the country, and is a concentrated symbol of proletarian politics. Education serving proletarian politics means education serving realization of the new period's general task. Otherwise the principle of education serving proletarian politics would be meaningless. However, education which serves proletarian politics has its own salient features. This means it is necessary to use every means to raise the quality and level of education in science and culture, to educate a large number of scientific and technical specialists who are both Red and expert and to advance workers who possess socialist consciousness and cultural knowledge. [end recording]

By studying that part of Vice Chairman Teng's speech regarding efforts to enforce revolutionary order and discipline and to train a new generation of successors possessing socialist consciousness, as well as his call to promote a revolution in society's general mood, many secondary and elementary school teachers gained profound understanding in line with their personal experiences. (Sun Shu-chen), a teacher at Changchun Municipal Experimental Elementary School, stated: [begin recording] In his speech at the National Education Conference, Vice Chairman Teng pointed out it is necessary for schools to enforce revolutionary order and discipline, to train a new generation of successors

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possessing socialist consciousness, and to promote a revolution in society's general mood. After studying Vice Chairman Teng's speech, bearing in mind my 30 years of education work, I gained a fuller, more profound understanding. For a long time since liberation, youth did a good job of studying, advanced with an open mind, loved their fatherland and the people, voluntarily engaged in labor and in studying science, treasured public property and bravely and alertly fought against enemies and bad elements, thus bringing about a new mood in that generation. In addition, a revolution in school spirit promoted a revolution in society's mood. This is unprecedented in China's history, and is praised by the world people. These facts prove the correctness of Vice Chairman Teng's speech. Therefore we should lay a good foundation from childhood and adopt strong measures such as carrying out class education, education in the revolutionary tradition, education in plain living, hard struggle and building up the country with industry and thrift, education in revolutionary organizational disciplines and activities to learn from Lei Feng, so as to rear the new generation and promote a revolution in the general mood of society. [end recording]

In the wake of studying Vice Chairman Teng's remarks on how to further implement the fundamental policy advanced by Chairman Mao on education serving proletarian politics and being combined with productive labor, [words indistinct] (Wang Hsiang-hao), professor of the Computer Department, stated: [begin recording] I was greatly enlightened and inspired in my study of Vice Chairman Teng's speech at the National Education Conference. Our revolutionary work has its general task in different periods of time. Education work as well as work on other fronts should be carried out according to the general task. How then can we make our education more successfully serve the fundamental policy on education--that it should combine with productive labor--thus fulfilling the new period's general task? After studying Vice Chairman Teng's speech, I once again understood that under new historical conditions, in order to combine education with productive labor, it is necessary to consider all educational undertakings according to demands to develop the national economy, to arrange scientific and cultural education and productive labor well and organically combine them according to the demands of modern science and technology and the need to realize the four modernizations. Higher education in particular should follow this principle well. Our future work is not only to refrain from deviating from this direction, but also to strive to make education work constantly meet this need. [end recording]

In the course of study and discussion, the teachers deeply felt they are the ones most involved and trusted by the party Central Committee. They pledged they would not disappoint the party and the people and would advance education work with actual deeds.

#### GROUPS FORMED IN KIRIN TO PUBLICIZE GENERAL TASK

SK090747Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 78 SK

[Text] To extensively, deeply and vigorously publicize the new period's general task, the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee formed a propaganda and lecture group led by Kao Yang, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee, to go to rural areas, factories and residential areas to publicize this general task among the people.



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On 24 April, after a telephone conference held by the Kirin provincial party committee, the Kirin Propaganda Department and party committees of provincial-level departments immediately held a meeting of personnel concerned in various departments at the provincial level to work out plans for forming propaganda and lecture groups. After the meeting various departments met separately to implement the plans and rapidly created an upsurge in enrollment. By 2 May a propaganda and lecture group was formed of 560 people from provincial-level organizations, of which 78 members were top-level cadres of departments, committees, offices and bureaus and 153 were primary-level cadres. Leading cadres at or above office level comprised 40 percent of the total. The propaganda and lecture group was subdivided into 18 subgroups led by responsible comrades from various departments.

In the course of forming these propaganda and lecture groups, (?provincial) leadership at all levels attached great importance to, and strengthened leadership over, this work. Many responsible comrades took the lead in enrollment and assumed personal leadership of subgroups. Responsible comrades of the General Office of the Kirin provincial party committee and of the Planning Committee of the Kirin provincial party committee also assumed personal leadership, personally drafted lecture and resolved to personally lecture the masses. Four Kirin Culture Bureau directors, five Kirin Metallurgy Bureau directors and three Kirin (?Storage) Bureau directors also took the initiative in participating in the propaganda and lecture groups and took the lead in going down to the grassroots to publicize the general task.

Some departments, after forming propaganda and lecture subgroups, immediately began propaganda activities. On 28 April, the Kirin Planning Committee formed a 60-person propaganda and lecture group and went to department No 5 of Kirin No 1 construction company. They did a fairly good job of publicizing the general task of the new period, reviewed their experiences on 29 April and, in light of reality on each specific front, brought about a publicizing [words indistinct]. To strengthen publicizing the general task to make every household and person fully aware of and familiar with it, the propaganda and lecture groups devoted their main efforts in grassroots units. The subgroup of the Kirin Propaganda Department, except for a few persons who went to grassroots units of the Propaganda and Culture and Education departments, concentrated their main efforts on rural production brigades in such localities as Chiutai, Tehui, Changchun suburban areas, Paicheng and Yenpien. The subgroup in the eastern suburb concentrated its main effort on industrial and mining enterprises on each specific front, with the exception of a few who went to subordinate grassroots units at all levels. Other subgroups also went to grassroots units.

Before their departure, all subgroups sincerely studied the documents of the 11th party congress and the relevant documents of the Fifth National People's Congress, deeply understood the essence of their spirit and made full preparations for their work. All comrades who were to go to the grassroots to publicize and give lectures said they would surely grasp publicizing and studying the general task as an ideological construction task of the new period and an ideological mobilization task for building a modern and powerful socialist state. They said they would teach everyone such matters as the content of the general task, why they should realize the general task and how to fulfill it and what kind of plans they should work out to fulfill this general task, and would mobilize the broad masses of people to strive to build a modern and powerful socialist state.

KANSU DAILY ON NEW PERIOD'S GENERAL TASK

HK010940Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 28 Apr 78 HK

[KANSU DAILY 28 April editorial: "We Must Greatly Popularize the New Period's General Task To Enable Everyone To Fully Understand It" ]

[Excerpts] The party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua leads people of all nationalities throughout the country in embarking on the new and great Long March to realize the new period's general task. In this new Long March, Kansu's 18 million people of all nationalities have shouldered an arduous and glorious task. We must build Kansu into an industrial base with a solid agricultural foundation, with nonferrous metals and chemical petroleum industries as its characteristics and with continuous agricultural, light and heavy industry development by 1985 and, on this basis, continue to advance toward the four modernizations. In order to realize this goal, we must first rapidly promote agriculture in Kansu. In line with the policy of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must adopt the most effective measures in order to rapidly build the "Hohsi corridor" into 1 of our country's 12 large-size commodity grain bases. We must also strive to improve the aridness in Kansu's central agricultural low-yielding area as quickly as possible.

In order to realize the new period's general task we must first greatly popularize it. All trades and professions must mobilize. We must use various kinds of propaganda tools and forms well accepted by the people to boldly conduct a mass movement to popularize the general task in cities and countryside, in factories and mines so everyone may know about it. We must teach the people to understand the contents of the general task so as to unify our thinking and actions and to achieve greater, faster, and more effective results in our work and contribute more to the four modernizations. Popularizing the new period's general task is not only the work of the Propaganda Department but also the work of the whole party. Therefore the whole party must be mobilized.

Party committees must strengthen leadership over all work, make arrangements as quickly as possible and mobilize the people to plunge into propaganda activities. Party committee secretaries must personally command, taking the lead in teaching the people about the general task. We must widely mobilize masses of cadres and intellectuals to do propaganda work. All propaganda must be practical, simple, understandable and realistic. Party committees must really grasp propaganda work in a planned way. We must also carry out inspections, sum up experience in a timely way and popularize it so as to ceaselessly and deeply carry out propaganda for the general task.

The new period's general task is the great goal we must realize within this century. It is also a powerful impetus encouraging us to thoroughly complete present work. Therefore in popularizing the general task, we must integrate it with our province's reality, our localities and our units. We must integrate general task propaganda with the mobilization of the people to better complete the present work.

While popularizing the general task, we must integrate it with the movement to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, with the two blows movement, with the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai, with intensified industrial and agricultural production and with better work in finance and trade, science, education and all other areas. We must enable the masses of cadres and people to further understand that in order to realize the new period's general task, we must first complete the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly settle accounts on their crimes, eliminate their pernicious influence, destroy their social foundation and begin to work hard so as to better complete the present task.

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# SHENSI ARMED FORCES RESIST FAVORITISM

HK081220Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 May 78 HK

[Summary] Party committee members of Hancheng County's People's Armed Forces Department have faithfully worked for the party and carried forward the its fine work style. When the gang of four were running rampant, these members set a good example in various ways and resisted various sinister practices. Since the smashing of the gang of four, not even one member of the party committee has exploited his post, power or personal relationships to get his relatives or friends into the army or to buy a bicycle or a sewing machine for himself "through the back door."

Over the past several years, party committee members of Hancheng County's People's Armed Forces Department took turns in working at selected points in (Wuhsing) production brigade of (Hungchi) commune. They did their work solidly and practically. Each party committee member of the People's Armed Forces Department who worked at selected points in the production brigade labored for more than 100 days every year.

"In recent years members of the county People's Armed Forces Department party committee have not 'opened the back door' in recruiting armymen and have strictly followed regulations on enlisting armymen. Persons not meeting requirements were rejected whether they were children of veteran leaders or old acquaintances or whether they made contacts through correspondence or direct meetings.

"Back in 1972, (Chao Ching-ho), former head of the People's Armed Forces Department, rejected a demand made by a leading comrade of a certain PLA unit to get his son into the army 'through the back door.' Last spring, after the work of recruiting armymen began, some cadres in a certain PLA unit requested on many occasions that sons and daughters of some cadres be recruited into the army 'through the back door.' They visited every party committee member of the county People's Armed Forces Department. However, no member of the department's party committee was willing to oblige them. The cadres in the PLA unit later suggested that if members of the People's Armed Forces Department party committee agreed to get their children into the army 'through the back door,' they would do the same for their children, offering to make a deal. Although four children of three of the five People's Armed Forces Department party committee members applied to be recruits, they guaranteed the party committee that they would recruit armymen according to regulations and would definitely not practice favoritism."

The People's Armed Forces Department party committee decided that all armymen not enlisted according to regulations will not be accepted into the army. At the same time, it meticulously educated veteran comrades who made unreasonable demands to give up their selfish personal designs.

Last year, the Weinan Military Subdistrict distributed forms to the People's Armed Forces Department asking them to compile figures for networks and points for weapon repair throughout the county. At the time the department held a meeting of full-time armed forces cadres. Some full-time armed forces cadres had already carried out advanced investigations and were able to report specific figures. However, some full-time cadres were not clear about the situation. Comrades responsible for filling out the forms were very worried. They asked the party committee in the Statistics Department whether it was possible to reasonably estimate certain figures so they could report to the military sub-district. The People's Armed Forces Department party committee consistently noted: "We must be responsible to the party and people for every figure that we put on the form, and we cannot make a false report simply because we are afraid of delay and criticism."

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"It is necessary to obtain accurate figures through investigation so that the upper level can trust our work."

Last autumn (Hungchi) commune called on cadre militiamen to practice target shooting according to requirements set by the People's Armed Forces Department. The commune did a relatively good job of militia work for many years. It grasped militia training even more tightly since the smashing of the gang of four.

The People's Armed Forces Department set certain requirements for target practice. However, the full-time armed forces cadres recently transferred to the commune were worried they would be unable to hit the required targets with good results. They thus decided on their own to change the requirements. A staff officer of the People's Armed Forces Department present at the target practice did not adhere to principles. As a result, the commune's militiamen obtained "excellent" marks in the target practice.

(Yueh Ssu-jui), political commissar of the county People's Armed Forces Department, and (Cheng San-tun), head of the department, were very surprised at the result. They discovered the truth only after questioning the comrades concerned.

"The members of the party committee of the Peoples Armed Forces Department learned from this incident that the gang of four very deeply sabotaged our party's traditions and style of work. Although the gang of four have been smashed, the internal wounds they caused are serious. It is necessary to eliminate the gang of four's pernicious influence and to cure the internal wounds by deeply exposing and criticizing the gang.

With the patient help of members of the party committee of the People's Armed Forces Department, the commune's full-time armed forces cadres seriously made a self-examination at a meeting of the full-time armed forces cadres organized by the People's Armed Forces Department. The staff officer also made a self-criticism at the meeting. Everyone was reeducated regarding the party's traditions and style of work by analyzing the incident. As a result, (Hungchi) commune's militia work has been more solid than ever before.

#### WANG FENG VISITS PHOTO EXHIBITION IN SINKIANG

OW040628Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 May 78 OW

[Text] While the people of all nationalities in this autonomous region were happily spending International Labor Day on 1 May, the 1977 National Photographic Art Exhibition officially opened in Sinkiang at the Autonomous Regional Exhibition Hall.

In a festive mood, people of all nationalities visited the exhibition. The more than 300 photographs on display at the exhibition vividly show the great achievements made on various fronts by people of all nationalities in China in implementing Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well in the past year since the overthrow of the gang of four. The exhibition is rich with various new themes. Many of the photographs have fairly high ideological and artistic standards. This shows the photographers have fully developed their talents since they smashed the mental shackles put on them by the gang of four. During their visit to the exhibition, people of all nationalities happily said: "A hundred flowers are blossoming simultaneously after the overthrow of the gang of four. The spring of our socialist culture and art has come back."

Wang Feng, Liu Chen and other responsible comrades of the autonomous regional CCP and revolutionary committees and the Sinkiang PLA units visited the exhibition the day before it was opened to the public.



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